CHEERING FOR GREVY.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The Resignation of Marshal MacMahon Yesterday and the Election of M. Grevy as His Successor—The Rumors in Versailles—The Incidents of the Day.

VERSAILLES, January 30, 4 P. M.—Marshal MacMahon's letter of resignation says that being in disagreement with the ministry, being hopeless of forming another cabinet, and unwilling to assent to measures which he regards as contrary to good army organization, he withdraws from power. At a meeting of the bureaux of the left Gambetta proposed M. Grevy for president of the republic, which was unanimously approved. Marshal MacMahon asked the ministers to countersign his letter of resignation, but they refused, declaring the letter a merely personal act. The present ministers will resign, and a new parliamentary cabinet will be constituted. It is reported that M. Gambetta will take the premiership and foreign portfolio. The concourse of the general public at Versailles is not very great. The excitement does not compare with that of May 24, 1873, when M. Thiers resigned. There is no disturbance anywhere.

Some groups of the right, including the Bonapartists, will support M. Grevy, whose election will be nearly unanimous. The legitimists will probably abstain from voting. M. Martel, president of the senate, will preside over the congress. M. M. Gambetta and Marcere have been to congratulate M. Grevy. It is understood that the ministry will move that the chambers, after the election, adjourn for a week to allow time to settle the pending question. It is the general opinion of the deputies of the left that the present cabinet should remain in office. M. Gambetta expressed this opinion very decidedly to-day, but reported that M. Dufaure had announced his intention of retiring to private life.

On the assembling of the chamber of deputies M. Grevy read the following letter from President MacMahon, announcing his resignation, amidst profound silence:

At the opening of this session of the chambers the ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views I had given the programme my approbation, for I was sacrificing no principle to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of a majority in the two chambers, proposes to me in regard to the high military commands some general measures which I consider contrary to the interest of the army, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them; any other ministry taken from the majority would impose upon me the same condition. I consider myself, therefore, bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the national assembly confided to me, and I, therefore, tender my resignation. In quitting the power I have the consolation of thinking that during the fifty three years I devoted to the service of my country, either as soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than honor and duty, and also a fair devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the chambers.

MACMAHON,
Duke of Magenta.

M. Grevy then read articles of the constitution applicable to the situation, and announced that the two chambers would meet in congress at 4:30 p. m. The sitting then suspended.

THE JOINT CONGRESS.

The proceedings in congress of the two chambers were opened by M. Martel, who again read Marshal MacMahon's letter of resignation and the articles of the constitution.

M. de Gavardes, senator, amid the shouts of disapprobation, asked whether congress accepted the resignation of President MacMahon. The congress set this inquiry aside by voting the previous question by a large majority. Congress, after appointing the tellers, proceeded at five o'clock to vote for the president of the republic. Seven hundred and thirteen senators and deputies were present, of whom six hundred and seventy voted. The absolute majority required was three hundred and thirty-six. M. Jules Grevy obtained five hundred and thirty-six votes, and General de Chansey, ninety-nine. M. Grevy was accordingly declared elected and was proclaimed president of the republic for seven years. Forty-three blank voting papers were deposited. The result was announced at 7:45 p. m. Shortly after the senate and chamber of deputies resumed separate sittings.

M. Bethemot took the chair in the chamber of deputies. He read a letter from M. Grevy expressing the profound regret with which he resigned his seat as a deputy, and thanking his colleagues for the sympathy with which they had honored him and would continue to honor him. The deputies decided to elect a successor to the presidency of the chamber to-morrow. It is understood that Gambetta is willing to accept the post, and his candidacy meets with increased favor.

Marshal MacMahon wrote to M. Grevy today expressing a wish to pay him a visit as soon as he was elected president. M. Grevy replied that he was deeply sensible to the marshal's courtesy, but insisted that it was for him (Grevy) to pay the first visit. It is stated that the marshal will go to pay his respects to President Grevy this evening.

The ministers congratulated President Grevy this evening on his election, and collectively tendered their resignations. M. Grevy expressed a hope that they would continue in office, at least provisionally. The cabinet will meet to-morrow to consider the situation. Marshal MacMahon this evening visited and congratulated M. Grevy. The interview was most courteous. The ex-president announced his intention of going to Grasse to-morrow, where he will remain some time.

Immense and peaceful crowds are assembled on the boulevards awaiting the news. The marquis De Harcourt, French ambassador at London, who is a relative of Marshal MacMahon, has resigned. Marshal MacMahon informed the cabinet council that he would not, under any circumstances, permit his name to be employed for any speeches or demonstrations.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, January 31.—The voting in congress for president was secret. The only incidents were the applauding of Victor Hugo and others by the left as they advanced to the tribunal and the hooting at Baracon, Broglie, Buffett and other unpopular members of the right. Simon and Brother were comparatively unnoticed. There was a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm when the figures were announced, the members of the left and the public in the galleries rising in a body and repeatedly shouting "vive la republique."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the election of Gambetta, as president of the chamber of deputies, is certain, and he will accept; it is also certain that the impeachment of the DeBroglie-Fourton ministry will be abandoned, as it is no longer necessary as a means of ousting MacMahon or a cabinet which tampered with the constitution. The retirement of the chambers to Paris, the reorganization of the council of state, the passage of education laws, and other republican reforms will be peacefully effected. The correspondent adds that some members of the left will enter the cabinet. Dufaure has declared his intention of resigning. The country will not understand such a course, but if he persists Marshal may take the premiership and Dufaure the presidency of the senate. Halonzier has resigned the management of the opera. A dispatch from Berlin represents that no confidence is felt there in President Grevy's conference to maintain his authority.

LONDON, January 30.—A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says that Professor Hirsch, of the university, and a young physician, have been designated by the government to proceed to Russia to inquire into the character of the prevailing epidemic.

Bismarck's protectionist tariff will include a duty on English coal of ten per cent. advalorem.

A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says a consistory is fixed for the 21st of February. The pope will retrace his allocution and will retrace the pontifical policy of the year. He will also give a sketch of his schemes for the future.

The United States frigate Constitution sailed to-day for New York.

It is officially announced that the plague has appeared at Sclitrenoi Gorodom, on the Volga.

The Agence Russe states that the delay in the signature of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Russia is in consequence of the indisposition of the sultan.

The Golos says in reference to the movements of Russia in Central Asia that these operations had a defensive, not an offensive, character.

THE INDIAN INVASION.

Confirmatory News of the Incursion of Redskins from British Territory.

CHICAGO, January 30.—General Sheridan is in receipt of a communication from Fort Belknap, W. T., from Indian Agent W. L. Lincoln, dated January 4, confirming the news of Sitting Bull having crossed the border. He says that he is reliably informed that there are 450 lodges of Piegans in Bear Paw mountains, about forty miles southwest of that post, and that probably as many more British Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans are on the way to Bear Paw mountains, and were in close proximity at last account. The Crees, British Indians, are also in the mountains. The British Assinaboines have camped with the American Assinaboines. Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's creek, this side of the line, with his whole camp. The ostensible reason for this influx is the pursuit of buffalo, which they justly claim are not now to be found north of the Missouri river. They claim to be friendly, but Agent Lincoln regards their presence in such numbers as a matter of grave import. He is sure of the Gros Ventres, but not of the Assinaboines, who are influenced for bad by their British namesakes. Colonel Brooks, of Fort Shaw, in forwarding this intelligence, promises later news from his scouts in a few days.

THE TWO IDEAS.

How Tilden and Hendricks Met.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—The story of the Saratoga conference between Tilden and Hendricks is told for the first time by Judge Chambers Patterson, of Terre Haute, who was sent by Hendricks to see Tilden, about the last of June, after the St. Louis convention. Hendricks had decided that he would not accept a nomination with Tilden, unless the latter would use his influence to secure the repeal of the resumption act. When Judge Patterson reached Albany, he found that Tilden was at Poughkeepsie, and telegraphed to him. Tilden answered directing him to meet him there, which he did, and they together took the train for Albany. What followed is thus related by Judge Patterson:

"When we got into the sleeping-car I explained my mission to him, and told him that congress was then in session, and if the house did not pass the repealing bill Mr. Hendricks would be off the ticket. 'Oh,' said Tilden, 'let's say nothing about that; keep the subject in the background, and make the run on reform.' Then he looked under and all around the seat, and said, 'I thought I heard some one. I'm afraid of those reporters. They are ubiquitous, and would creep under a man's house to hear his talk.' I laughed at the old man's fears, and insisted on the point demanded by Mr. Hendricks, but he would concede nothing. He said New York was essential to success, and New York wanted resumption. Well, I wrestled with him for a day and saw that I was making no headway, when I proposed to send for Hendricks, and have him come there. That was Saturday, and I said I could have him there by next Wednesday. Tilden said they had better meet accidentally at Saratoga. I telegraphed Mr. Hendricks to come at once to Saratoga, and he did so, but the result was a disagreement, and Mr. Hendricks left, having told Tilden that he wanted every word and letter of the platform lived up to or he would not be upon it. Tilden took the matter under advertisement, and was assured that without Hendricks he would be lost in the west, and perhaps in the south, and then he solicited a second meeting, and it took just long enough to call the roll of the house to have the bill passed, and Hendricks accepted."

The B'nai B'rith.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—At the morning session of the B'nai B'rith convention a resolution was adopted ordering the next convention to be held at Cincinnati on the last Sunday in February, 1880. The consideration of the order, which now numbers twenty-three thousand, was shown to be satisfactory. The reports of the various committees were read. Several changes in the constitution of the grand lodge were adopted. The committee appointed to take action relative to the humane work of the Hebrews in the south, during the yellow fever troubles, presented a report of a highly eulogistic character of the good deeds which had been accomplished. The report was adopted.

A committee was appointed to provide for a compilation of the history of the organization.

The committee on intellectual improvement reported in favor of establishing literary entertainments, lectures and libraries in the various lodges.

An executive committee of seven and a court of appeals of seven were appointed. A. L. Sawyer is chief-justice, and Julius Elien is chairman of the executive committee.

Slaughter of the Animals.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTREAL, January 31.—There was considerable excitement among the cattle dealers and exporters yesterday, regarding the action of the English government in prohibiting the importation of the American and the Canadian cattle into Great Britain. A Montreal shipping firm cabled to their London agent yesterday to ascertain what would be done with the cattle in transit when they arrived at their destination, and they received a reply that the animals would be slaughtered on their arrival.

The End of Memphis.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Mayor Flippin convened the general council last night and tendered his resignation, which is to take effect at ten o'clock this morning. His resignation was accepted. The joint session dissolved both boards and adjourned sine die.

The Louisiana Lottery.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—The house bill repealing the charter of the Louisiana lottery company has passed the senate by a vote of 19 to 17, with an amendment that the law shall take effect only after March 31st, 1879. The lottery company will appeal to the courts.

Grant's Party.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 31.—General Grant and party have arrived at Alexandria.

A Vienna dispatch says a party of insurgent Arabs attacked a caravan near Hedjax, and killed 600 persons.

Caleb Cushing's Heirs.

NEWBURYPORT, January 28.—The will of Caleb Cushing directs his property to be divided into equal parts—one for the children of John N. Cushing and the other for the children of the late William Cushing. The will was made in Madrid in 1876.

Bishop Wilmer's Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The Episcopal council has decided to select Rev. J. H. Wingfield, missionary bishop of northern California, to occupy the position left vacant by the death of Bishop Wilmer.

The Davenport Committee.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The Davenport investigation committee to-day examined the witness who had been arrested on election day for attempting to vote on the strength of 1868 naturalization papers.

The Arlington Case.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 30.—The jury in the Arlington case returned a verdict for the plaintiff (General Lee) for the whole property in fee. The defendants moved for a new trial.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE FEVER EXPERTS.

Their Recommendations Outlined—A Case of Fever in Memphis—Whitelaw Reid Before the Pot-Potter Committee—The Postal Appropriations—Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The board of experts authorized by congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic have submitted their report. The board are unanimous in their opinion that the investigation should be completed, and that the study of the natural history of yellow fever should be systematically pursued, and especially that inquiries should embrace perpetually infected ports of the West Indies, whose fields give the greatest promise of practical results. Accordingly, it is recommended that two or three skilled experts be charged with the completion of the study of the late epidemic, and that at least two proceed to the West Indies and make a more thorough study of the fever than can be undertaken here, and that they be accompanied by an experienced microscopist, and for congress to take steps to secure the co-operation of the Spanish and other foreign governments, through an international commission or otherwise, to ascertain the causes which perpetuate yellow fever from year to year in the West Indies, and devise some way to remove the causes, or lessen the chances of transporting the poison to the United States and other countries. The board presents the outlines of a system of quarantine which they say may afford the greatest attainable degree of protection against the introduction and spread of infectious epidemic diseases, and at the same time inflict only the minimum injury and inconvenience upon commerce. Two classes of medical officers are suggested:

1. Medical officers of health who are to serve in foreign ports from which we receive importations of yellow fever and cholera.

2. Medical officers of health who are to have charge of the quarantine stations and supervise inter-state travel and traffic from infected places in times of epidemic.

These two classes are considered necessary, and are indispensable to any method of quarantine which does not involve the complete suspension of intercourse with infected ports. The board regards it especially important that the selection be made from men skilled in medicine and sanitary science. One of the difficulties which has confronted the board is the lack of definite knowledge respecting the duration of life or the virulence of the poison of yellow fever and cholera. It is known that the poison of neither is susceptible of long vitality when exposed to the open air. But it is not yet determined how long its infectious properties may be preserved in closely shut chambers or in compartments of vessels or when confined in folds of clothing or goods. Another difficulty arises from the imperfect state of scientific knowledge respecting disinfection as applied to the destruction of the poison of yellow fever, and is deemed of great importance, that means will be provided by congress for obtaining trustworthy information by telegraph in respect to the outbreak and progress of cholera, yellow fever, and other epidemic diseases in all parts of the world, and the departure of vessels from infected ports bound for ports in the United States. The diffusion of trustworthy information among people respecting the experience and progress preventable to diseases at home and abroad should be encouraged as tending to avert the evils of panic and promote measures of prevention to carrying into effect an efficient system of quarantine, contemplating a central authority or health department, is considered important. Such a department will soon be organized to gain strength from and give strength to state and municipal health organizations.

The Memphis Appeal states that in November last a young woman, aged about 18 years, a cripple and an invalid, and a former inmate of the Leath Asylum, took the yellow fever, and after lingering for some weeks with a very bad type of yellow fever recovered in December. Within a week or so a little orphan boy of weak constitution and in bad health contracted the yellow fever, he having been, no doubt, exposed to it in the case first mentioned. He got along very well for a couple of weeks, it being a very light attack, and was at last able to be up and run about. About Christmas he had a relapse, and this time a bad and malignant case of yellow fever of pure type. Dr. Ess, the attending physician, believed that the boy would die, his constitution being weak, but he recovered from the attack, only, however, to be again prostrated with meningitis, which was a consequence of the yellow-fever relapse. The boy is now sitting up, is out of danger, and is in a fair way of recovery. Our commissioner asked Dr. Ess for an opinion as to the probability of the appearance of yellow fever next summer. The doctor said that he believed the late freezing snap of weather had destroyed all the germs of the yellow fever. But, he added, it might be that such germs may yet exist, not actually but passively, in buildings wherein yellow-fever patients had died, and which buildings had not been properly fumigated and ventilated. Should this be so, it might break out again next summer in such buildings. He believed that the only true preventive was a rigid system of quarantine, he not believing that yellow fever was indigenous to any portion of the United States, and most certainly it could not originate in this latitude.

Whitelaw Reid was the only witness examined by Potter to-day. His testimony was corroborative of that heretofore taken regarding the "ciphers." He left with the committee two volumes containing copies of telegrams received by him for publication from William E. Chandler and Representative Hiscock, of the Potter committee. The telegrams were translated by Messrs. Hassard and Grosvenor, of the Tribune staff. There never was but one complaint made of the publications being erroneous, and that by Manton Marble—the error having been made in attributing telegrams to him which he did not send.

The following officers have been confirmed: John H. Murphy, of Harrison, register of the land office of Arkansas; postmasters: Arkansas, John H. Clendening, Fort Smith; North Carolina, Mrs. Mary C. Daniels, Wilson; Georgia, Henry S. Glover, Macon; Daniel W. Jarvis, Darien; Charles W. Arnold, Albany; Alabama, Thomas T. Allington, Florence; James J. McLemore, Lafayette; Charles A. Womble, Tuscumbia; Mississippi, Finis H. Little, Aberdeen; Tennessee, John Clinton, Brownsville.

The following southern cases were argued in the United States supreme court to-day: The United States against Geo. A. Sheridan upon a writ of error to the United States circuit court for the district of Louisiana; David S. Yulee, of Florida, against Francis Vose, upon an appeal from the New York court of appeals; Frank F. Case, receiver, against G. T. Beauregard et al., upon an appeal from the United States circuit court for the district of Louisiana.

The committee of ways and means will ask the house to set apart the 8th of February for the consideration of the bill changing the duties on sugar.

The senate finance committee to-day reconsidered the action taken a few days ago in regard to the duty on licorice, and have virtually decided to make no recommendation for any change in the present duty on that article.

The democratic caucus to-night was for an interchange of views upon the New York custom-house appointments. There was no practical result of the discussion.

The Federal Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The vice-president appointed Messrs. Edmunds, Ferry, Hoar, Thurman and White a committee to consider and report the rights of the senate in the matter of amendments to the post-route bill of last session in regard to the mails, Brazilian steamship subsidy, etc.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate at considerable length in favor of his substitute for the Edmunds resolution, explaining that the substitute rested upon the ground that the amendments referred to were part of the constitution, and as valid as any other part of it. Mr. Morgan did not conclude his argument to-day.

THE HOUSE.

The house passed the post-office appropriation bill after increasing many of the appropriations to the amount asked for by the estimates.

The struggle for the morning hour was principally between friends of the army bill and members from Mississippi, the latter desiring to reply to Bragg's speech on southern war claims. Hewitt, however, consumed the time until two o'clock by dilatory motions, when the regular order was the District of Columbia affairs, the same consuming the rest of the day.

The house was engaged principally in business relating to the District of Columbia.

A COLD PLUNGE.

A Woman's Attempt at Self-destruction.

Wednesday evening last, about half-past seven o'clock, a white woman by the name of Rosa Fuller attempted suicide on the premises of the water-works, about four and a half miles from the city, by

PLUNGING INTO THE RESERVOIR.

The female belongs to that class who occupy a very degraded sphere in every city. Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited the water-works, and from the engineer, Mr. Middleton, learned the facts relative to the sad affair. It seems that at the hour above mentioned the attention of Mr. West, an employee, was attracted by the screams of a woman coming from the reservoir near the boat-house. The screams were not calls for help, but were of that nature that led Mr. West to suppose that the party who was uttering them was out of her mind. Upon hastening to the scene, he found a woman in the water up to her neck. As quickly as possible he jumped in and soon had the struggling form of a white woman in his arms. He carried her to the shore. The woman gave her name as

ROSA FULLER.

She appeared to be very much intoxicated and devoid of reason. The woman was at once carried to the engine room and a comfortable bed made for her upon one of the work tables in the room. Dry clothes were procured for her and the wet ones were removed. When she had sufficiently recovered, she stated to the gentleman who had rescued her from a watery grave that she had gone into the water with a view to commit suicide.

In a conversation yesterday with a representative of this paper, she said that she regretted the fact that she had been saved from death. She said that she was

TIRED OF LIFE,

and having no one to care for her preferred to die. She complained of having a fearful headache, which was probably caused by the liquor which she had drank. The woman says that her condition in life is such that she is a constant sufferer. We were shown several photographs and love-letters which were taken from her person when her clothes were removed. From these, she says, were given her by her "baby." This is a term which she applies to her sweetheart when speaking of him to those who are not acquainted with that personage.

From her we learn that she went out to the water-works at a late hour upon the afternoon that she attempted to drown herself, in a street-hack. When she arrived at that point she dismissed the hack and at once prepared herself to meet her doom. All of the employees were in the engine-room, and thinking the opportunity a good one, she threw herself into the water. She does not give any plausible reason why she screamed, but supposes that she did so because she was drunk. In conversation with her we learn that this was

THE SECOND TIME

that she has attempted to drown herself in that vicinity. She says that in October last, she came out to the grounds in a hack, and as she was about to throw herself from a precipice to a stream below, the hackman rushed forward and prevented her from accomplishing her purpose. She seems to be fascinated with the locality of the water-works and probably thinks that it would be a romantic death to drown herself in the water that many of our citizens drink daily. If she is determined to drown herself at the water-works we would humbly suggest that the water below the dam would be the best place for her to make use of. Those who patronize the water-works would not enjoy their coffee should they some morning read at the breakfast table that a woman had been drowned in it the evening before, and then, calling the cook, ascertain that the water with which the coffee had been made had been drawn from the hydrant. Yesterday Rosa Fuller was brought to this city, and is being taken care of by an acquaintance who resides on Peters street. She was heard to say that she intended to give up the idea of taking her own life by drowning, but that she was still determined to commit suicide, and would do so with a pistol. She says that she is the divorced wife of a man by the name of Cook, who resides in Jonesboro, Georgia.

New Jersey People Coming to Georgia.

The steamship Gate City, from New York to Savannah, brought to the latter port on last Saturday a party of sixteen persons from Plainfield, New Jersey, who come to Georgia to settle in Ware county.

Mr. H. Murphy, an intelligent mechanic, was in charge of the party. They bring with them mules, horses, wagons, tools and provisions enough to last them one year, together with seeds of various kinds and fruit trees. A representative of THE CONSTITUTION conversed with Mr. Murphy and other members of the party. He found them intelligent. They expressed a willingness to work and help develop the country. Mr. Murphy said that everybody that he had met since he had made up his mind to leave New Jersey had tried to discourage him, and he half way apologized to us for making the move. We assured him that he was certainly making a good move, and that all that was necessary for his party to be entirely successful was to use the same industry that the average farmer and mechanic uses in New Jersey.

He gave as a reason for wanting a change that the times were exceedingly hard in New Jersey, that business was at a stand-still; that the laboring class found it hard to get along, especially if their property was at all encumbered with mortgages, as I many were so encumbered. Besides all this the rigorous climate makes it more difficult for a man to make a living. He says if he can make a favorable report to the people of Plainfield about the condition of affairs in Georgia that one hundred families will move out next spring. Mr. Murphy has traded land in Plainfield for a tract of five thousand acres near Waycross. He proposes to improve it and turn his attention to farming.

He has promised to give THE CONSTITUTION his opinion of the country as soon as he has been in it long enough to correctly understand it. We will publish whatever he has to say.

Hymeneal.

Yesterday at noon Miss Mollie E. Pitchford, of this city, was married to Mr. H. A. Smith, formerly of Toronto, Canada, but now of Barnesville, Ga., at the residence of her father, Mr. Daniel Pitchford, No. 29 Williams street. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of relatives and immediate friends of the family by Rev. H. H. Parks, assisted by Rev. J. H. Martin. The bride was the recipient of numerous handsome presents. The happy couple, immediately after the performance of the ceremony, left for Barnesville, Ga., where they will spend a short honeymoon, after which they will return to Atlanta and make this city their future home.

Senator Jonas.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The democratic caucus has nominated B. F. Jonas to succeed Eustis in the United States senate.

THE WAY IN TEXAS.

A HORRIBLE CRIME UNATONED FOR.

And one of the Murderers Turned Loose—A Fight Over a Millionaire's Will—An Explosion of Gas From a Cistern—A Fatal Storm—The Prevention of Vice—Marine Casualties.

GALVESTON, January 30.—The trial of Quisenbury, charged with being one of the crowd of midnight assassins who murdered Dr. Grayson and his wife, in Palestine, last spring, has just been concluded. As is generally the case in Texas courts, the accused was found not guilty and turned loose. The crime for which Quisenbury was indicted and brought to the bar of mock-justice has few parallels even among the savages of the western plains for dark and damnable atrocity. The doings of John A. Murrell, in the early days of Mississippi, were nothing to this piece of horrible butchery by a set of cowardly and dastardly young scoundrels, who, in any other place except Texas, would long ago have been swung up to the limbs of the forests instead of appearing as heroes in the solemn mockery of Texas courts. The victims of this awful crime were two as good, law-abiding, well-thought of and esteemed persons—Doctor Grayson and his wife—as are found anywhere. Doctor Grayson and his amiable lady, whose reputation had never been sullied, were running a plantation on which a number of freedmen were employed. The doctor attended to his own affairs and troubled nobody. But on the night of the 23d of April, 1873, Doctor Grayson was sleeping on the gallery. This is being frequently done at country residences in Texas. Mrs. Grayson lay in a bed in a room near by and opening on the veranda. The stillness of midnight reigned, and the two victims slept on, totally unconscious of their impending fate. It was on Tuesday night. A crowd of young men, mounted, rode up to the premises. One of the mob said they were strangers—this being done to ward off suspicion. They said they came after the doctor to go and see a sick wife. The doctor arose and went out, at the same time inquiring in what direction the woman lived. Then the crowd began firing. Over 100 shots were fired. Dr Grayson fell, pierced by fifty-one balls. At the noise of the shooting Mrs. Grayson raised up on her pillow and looked through the window. As she did so a bullet struck her in the head, and she fell back on the pillow, dead. The crowd who did the shooting consisted of seven persons, the tracks of six horses and a mule having been counted at the spot the next morning. This most devilish deed created great excitement, and the citizens set out to find and arrest the perpetrators. Several parties were arrested, among them the defendant—Quisenbury, and other young men of Dr. Grayson's neighborhood. It was in evidence that the young men had formed themselves into an anti-thief association, which, in Texas, is generally composed of as great rascals as the thieves themselves, and that on the night of the murder they were to meet to whip a negro. One of the parties charged with the murder, upon testifying that Quisenbury was one of the crowd as well as himself, had his case nolle prosequied by the state. But upon being placed on the stand he went back on his former testimony, which he declared to be false. Owing to this the defendant was discharged, and one of the great and diabolical atrocities of the southwest remains unavenged, and likely so to continue, unless an outraged community should rise in desperation and mete out justice. A Texas court will never do it.

MT. STERLING, January 30.—On last Sunday the cistern at the intersection of Main and Maysville streets, in this city, exploded. For several days it has been thought there was gas in the public cisterns by the odor about them, and many thought the gas had escaped from the mains and gotten into the cisterns. Matches and pieces of paper were thrown into the cisterns, with no result save at the cistern above mentioned, where the gas caught fire and a blaze shot up several feet for a short time, and then went out. This experiment was made by the assistant engineer of the city fire company, Mr. J. P. Jones, who reported the result to some of the city fathers Sunday morning. But it seems they doubted his word, and about noon Sunday the mayor, Joseph W. Jordon, and Councilman Rose went to the cistern named, and, marching fearlessly up to it, the mayor removed the heavy iron cap, and the councilman lighting a match threw it in the cistern to see if it was really as Mr. Jones had said. After throwing the lighted match in, the mayor and councilman both withdrew several feet from the mouth of the cistern, and the result showed that it was well that they did, as in less than a minute a flame shot up from the mouth of the cistern, followed by a terrific explosion, scattering brick, mud and water, but, fortunately not injuring any one, but demonstrating beyond a doubt that there was plenty of gas in the cistern. The explosion occasioned a big scare, and in a very few minutes an immense crowd had gathered and were all excitement. Many causes are assigned for the presence of gas in the cistern, among them the one mentioned above, of the escape of gas from the mains, although this is improbable, as the main is about eight feet from the side of the cistern. Another is that it was caused by the filthy creek water with which the cistern is filled containing decayed vegetable matter, coming in contact with the new lime in the cistern. Various other causes are assigned, but we leave it to the scientific world to give the cause. Certain it is, the gas was ahere, and the explosion caused a big scare among our people.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—It is rumored that J. Madison Wells, surveyor of the port, has been indicted by the United States grand jury for malfeasance in office.

CHICAGO, January 30.—The police here have captured a gang of counterfeiters and forgers, who, during the past two years, have, by means of counterfeiting letter-heads and signatures, obtained a great number of passes from railroad corporations and scalpers.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—A special dispatch reports a disastrous storm at Iuka, Mississippi. Six persons are reported killed, and great damage has been done to property. The telegraph wires are down.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—Miss Bowen, daughter of Daniel Bowen, of Vinton township, near McCarthy, Ohio, left her father's residence on the 20th instant to visit friends a mile away, and has not been seen since. Having to cross Raccoon creek upon large drift, it is thought she missed her footing and sank beneath the driftwood. She was plaintiff in a breach of promise suit against Wm. H. Keepers.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—A determined attempt was made to rob the Gallia county, O., treasury Monday night, the thieves effecting an entrance through an unfastened window, breaking the combination of the safe and drilling several holes through the door. They were evidently frighted off before accomplishing their object. There was $50,000 in the safe.

LITTLE ROCK, January 30.—A negro employed on the farm of J. A. Stokes, near Helena, yesterday, attempted to outrage Mrs. Stokes in the absence of her husband. Her cries brought her husband and brother, and the fellow ran before accomplishing his purpose. He was pursued and shot, dying a few hours later in the Helena jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 30.—The two men hanged here to-day were both gamblers. John Achey shot George Leggett in a drinking saloon on the afternoon of July 19 last. Leggett had arranged a game, in which Achey had lost all his money. He had recently received quite a sum from his mother's estate. Believing that he had been swindled he sought Leggett and shot twice, causing death in twenty minutes. Much sympathy has existed for Achey and executive clemency has been invoked, but without avail.

William E. Merrick had lived with his wife before marriage. She brought a bastardy suit against him. He compromised by marrying her. On the night of September 14 last, he invited her to take a buggy ride. Stopping at a saloon, he procured a glass of wine in which he placed poison, taking it out to her to drink. He then drove about the city with her until she was dead. During her death-struggles she gave birth to a child. He buried his wife and child a short distance from the city in some rubbish where they were found a few days afterwards. His conviction was had on circumstantial evidence almost entirely.

NEW YORK, January 30.—A contest has been begun over the will of Cornelia Waldron, involving many millions of dollars. The estate comprises the extensive lands of Baron Waldron, in Harlem and the New Jersey swamps. Her son Walter, originally appointed executor, is cut off with a dollar, and his brother Dyckman and Edward Higgins are substitutes in his stead. Walter contests the will, claiming that it has been tampered with and is fraudulent. It is certainly a very curious document, evidently being the bungling work of ignorant persons, and is so full of obvious contradictions that it can hardly stand. The bulk of the property is left to the nephews and nieces. Four different contests have been begun by heirs who feel aggrieved.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The society for the suppression of vice held its fiftieth anniversary last evening. It was alleged that a widespread conspiracy exists against the society by its enemies. Sister societies had been established, however, during the year in Boston, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago. Over 300,000 names and addresses of obscene circulars have been captured, and nearly twelve tons of obscene printed matter destroyed. The greatest triumph of the year had been the closing of Madame Reistelle's establishment.

LONDON, January 30.—The ship Cultivator, Captain Russell, from Liverpool, January 11, for Norfolk, Virginia, put into Queenstown and reported leaky.

The new British ship Cyprus, Captain Keeley, from Savannah, November 29, for Liverpool, was run into while anchored off Innis Howen head, and was considerably damaged. She was subsequently towed to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—H. N. Hughes and nephew, merchants and ship brokers, have failed.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Considerable excitement exists at Winchester, Indiana, over a fight which occurred there yesterday, between J. M. Carver, a teacher in the public schools, and several male scholars. Carver was whipping a small boy, when several large boys assaulted him with clubs, some of them drawing knives. The boys were expelled by Superintendent Butler, but were reinstated by the school board, whereupon Butler and Carver tendered their resignations.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—A dispatch to the Commercial gives the particulars of a tornado at Iuka, Mississippi, Tuesday afternoon. The storm came from the southwest, striking a portion of the town situated on a hill occupied mostly by colored people. One colored woman and five children were killed outright. Two of the latter were found a quarter of a mile from home. Eight other colored people were wounded, one of whom since died. Four houses and one church were blown down. The tornado lasted but a few moments, and its track was not over 200 yards wide.

The Comedy of Errors.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday nights at the opera-house will appear Stuart Robson and W. H. Crane. The former is perhaps the most famous low comedian in America. The latter is almost as funny and as popular. Tuesday night they will give "Our two Bachelors," and Wednesday night will appear as the "Two Dromios," in Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors." The New York Dramatic News thus speaks of them:

On Monday night Messrs. Crane and Robson restored the "Comedy of Errors" to popular appreciation under the most favorable auspices. The house was crowded. Of course the feature of the performance was the absurdly exact duplication, in voice, gesture, and appearance, of Mr. Robson by Mr. Crane. That duplication was so excessively precise that it was not until the second act that the vast majority of the audience began to follow the story of the play with intelligence. When the two comedians got fairly and then a chance of exchanging keynotes, as it were, their duplication of each other was beyond all comment or description. For example, when the one Dromio, indoors, conversed with his brother, without, the alternation of the voices fairly convulsed the house. And in the last act, when the twins recognized each other, it was impossible for the most bilious critic to withhold his boisterous laughter. Take it all in all, the two comedians never did such excellent artistic work before; as a continuous performance it was almost phenomenal, and one of the most remarkable performances ever given in New York.

A Texas View of the Swindle.

Washington Sunday Herald.

The Texas and Pacific railroad officers have published an announcement of the annual meeting of that company to be held at Marshall on the 10th of February next. Heretofore the annual meetings have always been held in Philadelphia, where three-fourths of its officers and nine-tenths of its capital stock is held. Here is the way the Denison News speaks of the new move:

Why is this meeting to be in Texas at this particular time? In the first place the legislature of Texas will be in session, and of course the Texas and Pacific will want some special favors from that body. The managers of the Texas (?) and Pacific now realize the fact that the people of Texas, as well as the people of the south in general, think that the men who run and control the Pennsylvania Central have too much interest in the Texas and Pacific for it to be of much parctical use to Texas or the rest of the southern states. In fact, the Texas (?) and Pacific is too much on the carpet-bag order to be a genuine southern route to the Pacific. There are, we believe, fifteen directors in the present board, and this great southern road has three representatives, viz: Mr. Hall, of Kentucky, Brown, of Tennessee, and Harrison, of Texas. This matter has been ventilated in congress, and in the late convention at New Orleans, and now as a last resort these directors are to come on wheels to Texas, and we suppose they will then go before congress and come before the Texas legislature and claim extra favors for having held one meeting in seven years in a state where their road is supposed to be located. Gentlemen, this will not do. You will not deceive any thinking person by such subterfuge. We are told that representatives from all roads under control of the Pennsylvania Central (thirty in all) are to be present. Why do those men take so deep an interest in a road that, if it is built and operated as a true south road, would, in fact, take trade from the Pennsylvania Central and its feeders? The attendance of the parties named should, and will, we think, dispel the last remaining doubt on the minds of the people of this section as to where the bulk of traffic would go if there was only one road to the Pacific, and that the Texas and Pacific.

A Stay Asked For.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The republican members of the legislature telegraphed Kellogg requesting a stay of action in the case of the Louisiana marshalship until a petition reaches Washington.

The Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, January 30.—In the billiard tournament the fifteenth game, between Schaefler and Gallagher, was won by the former by 274 points. The sixteenth game was won by Daly, beating Slosson by 224 points. Daly's highest run was 370 and Slosson's 271.

—Madison Madisonian: General Tige Anderson, who has illustrated Georgia upon an hundred battle-fields, is again chief of police of Atlanta. We were sorry to see him superseded in the past, and are glad to see him back in the same position. Tige was born not only to command, but to lead in every emergency where bravery is required. Success to you, Tige.

WM. T., COME, SIR!

SHERMAN'S SECOND DAY WITH US.

The Review and Inspection at the Barracks—The Dining and Wining—The Recollections of the Past—The Evening Reception—A Pleasant Social Occasion.

After the ball at McPherson barracks Wednesday night, General Sherman returned to the Kimball house, accompanied by his youngest daughter and his staff. Yesterday his formal reception at the barracks occurred. At a quarter to ten General Sherman and his two daughters Misses Lizzie and Ella, accompanied by the staff, were driven to the barracks. They reached there about ten, and on their entrance a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of the general. Shortly after his arrival, the troops were ordered out for review and inspection. The full garrison, consisting of nine companies of the eighteenth infantry, were promptly out with their best looks on. The companies were formed into a battalion, and Colonel Black commanded. On the field appeared in full uniform General Sherman, General Augur, General Van Vliet, Colonel Tourtellotte and Colonel Warner, who was on General Sherman's staff during the war. The officers appeared well, especially General Augur, who is pronounced one of the hand

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 31, 1879.

WHEN the republican party in Georgia is thoroughly organized, we hope Bryant will invite us around to look at it.

THE Louisiana lottery seems to be a regular political machine. It should be at once sacrificed upon the altar of its country.

WHAT possible interest can the "disloyal" south have in the payment of "loyal" claims? The stalwarts will discover, before this claim seance is over, that they are stinging themselves with a new species of bumble-bee.

SENATOR LAMAR refuses to use free passes, and for that reason wants a private secretary. And now, after awhile, the members of the house will fling their American communism to the winds and want to swap their free passes for private secretaries.

SOME of the border senators are inclined to attribute the new departure in the matter of war claims of the cotton-belt democracy to selfishness. Be this as it may, the country is the gainer, and that is as far as we need carry an investigation.

AT least one stalwart organ is outspoken. The Buffalo Express boldly takes the ground that loyal southern claims ought to be paid. We trust the brethren will not fall out among themselves in discussing the perplexing business. Meantime, we take high ground on the winning side—that no war claims of any character shall be paid.

THE three ports of Georgia, unlike some of their neighbors, show a balance on the right side for the last fiscal year. The receipts at Savannah were nearly sixty-five thousand dollars, the expenses being less than twenty-eight thousand. The receipts at Brunswick were about eighteen thousand dollars, and the expenses fifty-five hundred. At St. Mary's the receipts exceeded the expenses over two thousand dollars.

THE cipher investigation has established one fact beyond all question, and that is that the republicans who had charge of them in the first instance were a parcel of traitors, knaves and thieves. Having stolen the presidency, they did not scruple to destroy the evidences of their guilt. In this connection it may be well to say that we are not sure that the democrats who allowed themselves to be outwitted in this manner should not be held as culpable by their constituents.

THE old frigate Constitution has become the victim of legal proceedings. The owner of the steam-tug that pulled her off the shoal on which she had grounded wants $7,500 salvage. The commander of the Constitution offered him $1,000. He preferred to go to law rather than accept that sum, and it remains to be seen whether the British courts and British government will permit the old historic war-ship of a friendly nation to be treated as if she were a fishing sloop.

IT is stated that information has been laid before the Potter committee to the effect that the Packard legislature was induced to go over to the Nicholls government by the judicious use of money furnished by the Louisiana lottery company. There is nothing new about such information. Given, a gang of southern republicans and a certain amount of money, and the result is not to be doubted. It is a pity that knaves sometimes have to be bribed to be honest, but when the necessity exists, there is no need to be mealy-mouthed about it.

THE bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton belonging to him, taken by the military authorities at Savannah, was waltzed out of the senate by the decisive vote of yeas 17, nays 30. The affirmative vote included Messrs. Booth, Dorsey, Jones, of Nevada, Patterson and Spencer, from the republican side. The other twelve were democrats, General Gordon being one of them. Messrs. Barnum, Bayard, Cockrell, Coke, Eaton, Hill, Kernan, McPherson, Morgan, Ransom and Saulsbury voted "no." This vote seals the fate of the war claims pending before this congress. Happy result.

THE cautious Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who is always endeavoring to create the impression that he is wrestling with the mad pride of intellectuality, has appeared upon the stage again. This able man now proposes to punch a hole in the constitution for the purpose of inserting an amendment forever debarring the payment of war claims unless the loyalty of the claimant can be established beyond dispute, and preventing the payment of bounties and pensions to persons engaged in acts of hostility towards the federal government. This is all very pretty and patriotic, but it happens to be a very clumsy repetition of section four of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. If Edmunds is in earnest, he could do no better than come to the support of Mr. Hill and the democratic party. Let us wipe out war-claims altogether and peacefully glide (as it were) into the outstretched arms of prosperity.

WE are told that the Georgia republicans are to hold a state convention shortly, when, to quote from the alleged organ of the supposed party, "the work of re-organization will be undertaken in earnest." This, probably, is one of the results of Bryant's recent collecting tour at the north—although, without doubt, the success of the independent movement in two of the nine congressional districts is regarded by the republican leaders as a sort of invitation to put their party in shape to take advantage of future events. No one knows better than Bryant that the republican party in Georgia is dead beyond the hope of resurrection, but, at the same time, if, by agitating the matter a little, he can increase the flow of northern subscriptions to his missionary fund, certainly we have no right to complain. Bryant is a sly old coon.

THE movement inaugurated by the Georgia farmers in opposition to the demands of the agents of commercial fertilizers is assuming formidable proportions, and for one time in their lives our planters seem determined to bend their energies in the direction of economy. The meetings to which we alluded recently are still going on, and before another month, nearly every county in middle and southern and southwestern Georgia will have taken action. It seems certain that the guano agents will be compelled to give in, if they desire to make any satisfactory sales in this state, though it would be infinitely better for the future prosperity of the farmers if the dead-lock were to continue. It would teach them a lesson in economy which they would not be likely to forget; for, in the entire state of Georgia, there is not a farm, nor a plantation, that cannot be made to produce its own fertilizers—a fact that is of sufficient importance to warrant its repetition.

A Child-Poet.

A neatly-printed little pamphlet, bearing the modest title of "Violets," lies upon our table. It is very unpretentious in its appearance, but it contains the first notes of one who will take high rank among the poets of the future. The little volume is made up of a collection of verses written by Miss Maggie Quinn, a little girl of this city. The contents of the volume comprise selections from poems written from her seventh to her eleventh year, and it is this fact that lends an interest to the verses they would not otherwise possess. As the production of one so young—so immature in body as well as in mind—they must be regarded as remarkable.

The volume is edited by Mr. Charles W. Hubner, himself a poet and a critic, and in his preface thereto he says that the author has exercised her gift under very unfavorable circumstances, and we agree with him in his verdict that the verses of this little girl "give proof of a precocious mind, a sensitive, reverent "soul, in which shines the light of poesy." Copies of "Violets" are for sale at Phillips & Crew's.

Matters of Memory.

"THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION," remarks the Buffalo Express, "says it must and will admire the Grants and it would like to see the Express help itself. Oh, very well. We do not care to help it. But, being thus just to the Grants, why cannot it forget for a few moments the march of General Sherman through Georgia and "so be amiable?" Well, we hope we can be amiable as well as hospitable to General Sherman without forgetting his memorable march. Why should we forget it if we can remember it without rancor? When the people of the south took up arms, they challenged the hardships of war, and these were visited upon them in a most terrible and unlooked for shape. Now that we have all learned patience, and have set our faces firmly to the future, it is no wonder that we are sometimes a little impatient when the stalwarts sift their slanders over the land and show no signs of forgetting that which they ask us to forget. Having witnessed our defeat, the implacables would have gone further and disgraced us. Failing in this, they would now slander us, and they beg us to be patient while they malign us. They have shown no sort of magnanimity. The poverty of the people, the desolation of the waste places and the signals of disaster and distress flying all over the south, so far from suggesting gentleness to the stalwarts, seem to have given a new impulse to their bitterness. From their stand-point the normal condition of the south is insurrection, and a new rebellion is liable to break out at any hour in the day. A drunken row at an election is magnified into a political riot of national importance. The challenge of a voter whose identity is doubtful is a clear case of bull-dozing and intimidation. If a negro votes the democratic ticket, as thousands in Georgia do, and will continue to do, they are driven to it through fear of the "white leaguers" or "night-riders." And so to the end of the chapter. To run a stalwart slander to earth or nail a radical lie is merely to give them greater currency with the organs. No one knows this better than the editor of the Buffalo Express, who, we trust, is not wholly given over to the small pursuit of partisanship.

It is not at all necessary that we should forget General Sherman's march through Georgia in order to do ample justice to the man himself—to give him credit for his convictions—to admire his soldier-like bluntness—to remember the humanity that prompted him to make such generous terms with General Joseph E. Johnston. Nor is it necessary to forget for what we fought to appreciate the quaint pathos of the reply of President Lincoln when asked one day why he appeared to be troubled. "I was thinking," he replied, "of a man down in Georgia." We do not ask the north to forget its victory; why should we forget our defeat?

MacMahon and His Successor.

French presidents are clearly unlike American presidents; for the former are always ready to resign, and the latter never think of doing any such thing. M. Thiers was often at the point of resigning, and at last the eloquent old leader did voluntarily surrender the reins of government. This act brought in MacMahon, who bound the people at the outset of his term to let his tenure of power last seven years. It was, in fact, a mutual contract—he agreeing to serve to the end of the septennate in 1880, they agreeing to let him serve out the term agreed upon. The marshal-president has broken the contract that he himself exacted. And it is well. His threats of resignation had become chronic and insupportable. Whenever anything was proposed that he did not like, he popped in a threat of resignation. He threatened to resign if General Gresley was not installed in the war office. He threatened to resign if the De Broglie-Fourton ministry were impeached. He threatened to resign if the republican programme in relation to the army was carried out. It makes very little difference what the poor old reactionary marshal basis his resignation on; it is sufficient that he has taken himself out of the way, and that the will of the people will find no longer an obstacle at the head of the government.

The senate and chamber of deputies have chosen as his successor in the presidential office, M. Jules Paul Francois Grevy, a veteran politician, who was born at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, Jura, in 1813. He became an advocate at Paris, and soon after acquired influence as an opponent both of socialism and of Bonapartism. He was a member and vice-president of the constituent and legislative assemblies from 1848 till December, 1851. In 1848 he proposed that the executive should be chosen by the national assembly, and hold office at its pleasure, with the title of president of the council of ministers. In 1868 he was named batonnier of the order of advocates. He was elected to the corps legislatif in 1868 and 1869, and in 1871 to the national assembly by three departments, taking his seat for that of Jura, his old constituency. He was president of the assembly from 1871 to 1873, when he declined to serve longer in that capacity, but in 1876, he was again induced to accept the presidency of the controlling chamber, a place that he filled up to the hour of his elevation to the chief executive office of the republic. He has long been Gambetta's choice for the succession, and this of itself is a sufficient guarantee that his republicanism is of the right stamp. He has, in fact, been a life-long, consistent and effective republican.

With M. Grevy in Thiers's old place, and with both houses in the hands of real republicans, there ought to be no trouble in bringing harmony out of the confusion and constant clashing that have long existed in official circles. Instead of relying upon a shifting combination composed of conservatives and conservative republicans, the government will put itself in line with the sentiment of the country. Gambetta and the other republican leaders have by their prudence and wisdom completely won the confidence of the country. They now propose to make every branch of the government republican. All the corps commanders will be changed, and, in Gambetta's own words, there will be a radical weeding out of administrative tares. The conservative and reactionary "ins" will give place to the republican "outs." The people have so decreed, and the stubborn old marshal preferred resignation to complete submission. What was his loss is the people's gain. Peace as well as prosperity will now prevail, and the left will reap all the advantages that power can give.

The So-Called Southern Claims.

The Baltimore Gazette calls attention to the fact that such claims as can, even by inference, be called southern claims, are expressly rejected by the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which provides that "neither the United States nor any of the states shall assume "or pay any debt or obligation incurred "in aid of the insurrection or rebellion "against the United States, or any claim "for the loss or emancipation of any "slave." This provision anticipates and effectually prevents the presentation of any claim that can properly be called a southern claim, and it is a little singular that this fact has not occurred to some of our "vindicators" and "defenders" in congress. The claims that caused Bragg, of Wisconsin, to show his voluminous ears and give utterance to his resounding hee-haws are the claims of republicans and of people who are willing to swear themselves black and blue to prove that they were "loyal" during the war between the states. In such claims the south has not a particle of interest, and we are glad that Mr. Hill was bold enough to stand up in the senate the other day, even at the risk of being "criticised in "southern quarters," and advise that they be repudiated and thrown out of congress and out of court. The south has no interest in them and no sympathy for those who present them. A short while ago, when the republicans directed legislation, these claims were not known as southern claims, and the treasury was robbed, according to the campaign boasts of John Sherman, of three hundred millions of dollars to pay a portion of them, on the ground that the claimants were loyal to the union and orthodox republicans; and to-day, if any one is interested in the payment of the remainder of these claims, it is the implacables and not he "confederate brigadiers."

The truth is, the democrats in congress, as well as a majority of the democratic papers, have allowed this section to be placed in a false position with respect to these loyal claims. Nearly a year ago, when the editor of the New York Tribune was sawing the wind in two with his flabby arms and shrilly proclaiming that the Nation was upon the Brink of an Awful Peril, and warning the country to prepare for a Raid upon the Treasury, THE CONSTITUTION made bold to inform Mr. Whitelaw Reid that the democratic south had neither part nor parcel in these war claims from the south, and we had the temerity to ask this distinguished editor to join with us in offering bitter opposition to every one that showed its loyal head upon the congressional calendar. But Mr. Reid was prudent. Wrapping himself proudly in the somewhat frayed toga of metropolitan dignity, he took no notice of our well-meant proposition; and for the best of reasons. Should the republicans ever come to give direction to federal legislation again, it would be but a short while before the Tribune, as a servile party organ, would be compelled to applaud the patriotism which impelled the republican majority rob the treasury to pay the claims of the "loyal" men and women who were true to the union even when surrounded by its enemies.

But it is time the country should understand that the south has no interest in these claims, and Mr. Hill did a good day's work when, for himself and for his section, he rose in the senate and repudiated them. His speech was timely and to the point, and altogether a sincerer and more effectual vindication of the south than the attempt of some of the hotspurs in the house to "repel" Bragg's innuendoes. If southern loyalists have claims they want paid, let them go to the party with which they sympathized during the war.

UNCLE SIMON CAMERON, in the midst of all his troubles with Widow Oliver, has one consolation. He is not the only old rooster that ever tripped himself up by dropping his wing.

THIS loyal claim business will fall into the clutches of the paragraphers, and then—well, it will be settled.

GENERAL SHERMAN remarked to some gentlemen since he arrived in Atlanta, that the machinery of the government was running very smoothly at present. "In fact," said he, "there is less friction now than at anytime since the war." "Yes," says Doctor Crawford, who was one of the party present. "I guess that is because the democrats have control of congress." "No, no," said the general. "I don't think that has anything to do with it." But there was a smile all around, as if the doctor had given the proper solution of the matter.

BUTLER ought to be happy. He has a democratic state central committee in Massachusetts.

CONKLING, who is supposed to know something of the republican frauds, denounces the course of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in opening the way for a thorough investigation of the cipher dispatches, as political idiocy.

THE real Grant movement is from the demijohn to the water cooler.

AN exchange vehemently remarks: "We "are opposed to these southern clams." This is well enough, but why gouge their i's out?

THE Indiana republicans have indorsed Orth. This is probably in the interest of Colfax. At any rate, it is really pleasing to see a gang of rascals indorsing each other with such unanimity. There is something touching about it.

BILL CURTIS, of Harper's Weekly, corresponds with Private Dalziel, if the private's diary is to be believed. Bill is said to be a real genial letter-writer.

MR. MATTHEWS, of the Buffalo Express, sadly remarks that "millions have been "paid to claimants who came up from the "south with ostentatious assertions and "voluminous proofs of loyalty." This, of course, is true, and as sad as it is true; but will Mr. Matthews inform us through the columns of his widely circulated journal who paid these claims?

BEN. BUTLER claims that he is a man without party prejudices. If this sort of thing continues, we shall pretty soon have some of the prominent republicans who manipulated the electoral frauds declaring that they are honest.

WANTED: A prominent democrat who will run for Governor of Ohio. None but prospective presidential candidates need apply.

JOSH BILLINGS has not yet denied the authenticity of George Alfred Townsend's alleged interview with him. Mr. Shaw has many friends and admirers all over the country, and it is due to them that the facts should be known. We are tired of seeing Townsend plucking the laurels from the brow of Eli Perk.

BILLY CHANDLER was examined before the Potter committee the other day, but his moral infirmities made him a very unsatisfactory witness.

THE testimony before Teller's smelling committee goes to show that the colored republicans in South Carolina are quite accomplished in the difficult art of bull-dozing. But Jim Redpath is relied on to give new and startling interpretations to all that sort of testimony. That is the way that Jim makes his living.

THE New Haven Register is the newest and one of the brightest additions to our exchange list. It always has a supply of fly-blisters on hand and doesn't hesitate to slap them on the exposed portion of republicanism.

ST. LOUIS wants to stop the church bells from ringing. This is the result of competition with Chicago, where a movement is supposed to be on foot to close all the churches on Sunday, on the ground that they interfere with the enjoyment of the average citizen.

WHEN Georgia farmers raise their own mules, their own plantation supplies and make their own fertilizers, the ordinary political questions of the day will cease to interest us.

IN a moment of imprudent generosity we stated the other day that some of the claims of the south were valid, and would be paid—whereupon the cynical and heartless Chicago Inter-Ocean extends us an invitation to designate and number them. In reply we would state that we have reformed. We are now opposed to the payment of war claims from either side.

POSTSCRIPT.

FANNY DAVENPORT frets because she has so many involuntary sweethearts.

MR. HOOKER, of Mississippi, has our unanimous consent to suppress his threatened speech on southern war claims.

THE Begum of Bhopal is a woman. After all, India is the place for Colonel Susan B. Anthony and her colleagues.

A MURMURING sound from the west warns us that our Uncle William Allen will wind his foghorn before the summer roses fade.

MR. TILDEN'S nearest friends are greatly troubled just at present. They don't know how to get Montgomery Blair out of the country.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON thinks that the currency of the country ought to be supplied through the medium of state banks.

THERE is talk of dividing Texas into two states, but this will not bring unfortunate Georgians any nearer their old homes.

ISN'T the Boston Post rather too hard on poor old Bragg, of Wisconsin? Can't even a wild northwestern democrat be allowed to lick the republican boot in peace?

MR. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, says he will vote against the seating of Corbin in Butler's place when the matter comes up in the senate. The man seems really to have repented.

THE question now is, did the charming Mrs. Cobb know that Wesley Bishop was poisoning her husband? We give it up. Let it be included in the prize carnival conundrums of the gifted editor of the New York World.

GREGORY, of the Buffalo Express, says that Schurz's readiness to talk in behalf of both parties at so much an hour is one of the legitimate results of conciliation. Meaning, we presume, when viewed from an international standpoint.

A HORRIBLE suspicion is afloat that Stewart's remains have been sent to the New York Tribune by an anonymous detective, and that Mr. Hassard and Colonel Grosvener have been detailed to work up the identification. This will necessitate another twenty-five cent pamphlet.

MR. HOOKER, of Mississippi, says his proposed speech in reply to General Bragg will not injure democratic harmony. Well, no—of course not. But then Bragg's remarks don't call for any reply. Do, Mr. Hooker, print your speech in a pamphlet, and "turn a rule" where the applause ought to occur. Come, now! be reasonable. Let us all go to work and squelch these loyal claims.

IN GENERAL.

—George Eliot's husband left only $10,000.

—Six women are now battling to increase the anatomical interest in female legs.

—We are supporting too many navy yards in idleness. There are seven.

—Samuel J. Tilden and Senator Thurman are of the same age—sixty-five.

—Miss Louise Alcott made a first-rate Mrs. Jarley at the Boston congress of authors.

—If there is a man who thinks that it is an easy job to be honest, just let him try it once.

—"Eight miles of grog-shops and three miles of churches," is the way they measure Boston.—Detroit Free Press.

—Some papers wish that, as Mrs. Logan engineered John into the senate, she had a more worthy husband or he had a less energetic wife.

—The saddest news about Matt. Carpenter is that it takes a four foot tape line to go round his waist, with the latest measurements yet to be heard from.

—The popularity of H. M. S. Pinafore is said to be owing to the fact that it is "one of those pieces that a girl can take her mother to."

—Senators Edmunds and Thurman, one a republican, the other a democrat, are bosom friends. They even set their watches alike.

—There is believed to be only one thing slower than molasses in January, and that is a lady making room for another lady in a street car.

—"Its operations are swift, easy and beautiful, pleasant to the patiant, like the humming-bird as it moves from flower to flower to get the sweet nectar."—Janesville (Wis.) Dentist's advertisement of new plugging-machine.

—A leader of fashion in San Francisco has had her chairs and sofas and the cushions of her carriages stuffed with aromatic herbs, in imitation of a practice prevalent among oriental nations. She lives in an atmosphere of constant perfume.

—Sir. William Jenner has announced his approaching retirement from the chair of morbid anatomy at University college, his practice having increased so greatly that he had to choose between neglecting it and abandoning instruction.

—Colonel A. Dudley Mann, the ex-confederate statesman, now lives, self-exiled, upon a beautiful estate in the forest of Chantilly, near Paris. He is very infirm, but retains the gracious manners of the old-school gentleman.

—S. H. St. Martin, the Louisiana witness, received the following dispatch yesterday from a well-known soap-maker: "What do you ask per pound for yourself? The other brand of concentrated lye is selling for fifteen cents."

—A boy will draw two overgrown companions with great care and labor up a long hill on a sled, but if his little sister gets on for a ride he will tip her over into the first snow-drift, run away and let her pick herself up as best she can.—New Haven Register.

—At last poor old Christiancy, who came to Washington with a great name as a lawyer but miserably failed as a senator, as all great lawyers do, retires with the mission to Peru to make room for Zach. Chandler. This completes the entire senatorial ring under Grant, except Morton, who is dead.

—A newly married Somerville lady made her first plum-pudding the other day. "I aimed to make a good pudding," she said to her husband, who is a rifle man, when the dish was served. "You aimed well," he replied, as he inhaled its delicious fragrance. "Yes," she said, "I made a plum scenter."

—Madden, the lunatic who threatened Queen Victoria's life, had been imprisoned in Belgium, Austria, France and the United States, it is said, for threatening the lives of rulers. President Johnson is said to have been the American he desired to put out of the way.

—The pumpkin crop in Missouri was large this year, and the St. Louis girls find the fruit just the thing to darn their stockings over. A St. Louis poet might truthfully write of the pumpkin:

It is good to darn stockings,
And darned good for pies.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

—Disestablishment is hereafter to be the rule in Burmah. Under the old king the clergy cost the state something like a lac of rupees every month, but his successor has discovered that for a long time past prominent religious authorities have been stealing on an average two pigs a day from the royal sty, hence his new light on the relations of church and state.

—Cardinal Antonio Antonucci was born at Subraco, September 17, 1798, and was created Cardinal March 15, 1858. He is archbishop of Ancona and count bishop of Umana, and was formerly papal nuncio in Holland and at Turin. He was elevated to the cardinalate by Pius IX. because of his faithfulness to duty, and not on account of any superior ability, which is not attributed to him.

—Work on the tunnel between England and France is still going on although nothing has been done on the tunnel proper. The shaft on the French side has been sunk to the depth of seventy meters, with a diameter of two meters. When they get ten meters further down, the tunnel itself will be commenced. On the English side things are not going on so well. Operations in St. Margaret's bay have been abandoned, and a new shaft will be sunk.

—The duchess of Edinburg, while she has been very frigid in manner on all ceremonious occasions in England, was very agreeable when among her own friends, serving them with her own hands as unostentatiously as though she were an English princess. Her great stateliness has hitherto made her unpopular, but now, it appears, she has altered her ways, in entering into the local interests about her English home, and is said to like it and to be liked very much better than before.

—The Duc de Penthievre, son of Prince de Joinville, is engaged to a sister of the king of Spain. Time was when no son of Louis Philipe was more before the public than Admiral Prince de Joinville, but in latter days he has subsided into very private life, apparently. Louis Philippe's has been a long-lived family. Montpensier, Nemours, d'Aumale de Joinville still live, and the duke of Orleans was killed by an accident. There seems no likelihood of the Orleans branch of the house of Capet becoming extinct.

—Three French workmen, who had emigrated to this country about ten years ago, lately returned home, having made some money. On their arrival at Havre they lunched together, and paid such respect to the wine of their country that two of them fell asleep under the table. The third took advantage of the opportunity to force open their boxes and abstract $32,000. He then went to the railway station and took a ticket for Paris. Before reaching his destination, however, the theft had been discovered, and his description telegraphed to the capital where he was arrested on his arrival. In his portmanteau was found the $32,000 in addition to $9,000 belonging to him.

—Mr. T. Scott, of Norwood, has just died at the age of seventy-one. He was widely known, both here and at home, as an indefatigable worker in the field of critical theology, having at a comparatively early period of his life devoted himself to the task of promoting the critical investigation of the scriptures and of the authoritative basis of all existing religions. To this work he brought great scholarship and a remarkable faculty of critical analysis of his own, and also enlisted the services of eminent men in various sects of the church—among them the late Bishop Hinds, of Norwich; Francis Newman, Dr. Inman, the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Judge Strange and Bishop Colenso.

Governor Colquitt's Course.

Atlanta Gazette.

A correspondent asks whether or not Governor Colquitt will reply to the late circular letter of Mr. Hill's. We are unable to say what the course of the governor will be in this matter, as we have never asked him; but we see only one way open for him to act, and that is in his conscious and proven innocence, has a proper regard for the dignity of the position he holds and of the state he represents. We presume, from the admirable equipoise of the governorship, and the strength of his dignity as shown heretofore, that he will do what his people expect and the proprieties of his high office demand. Were Governor Colquitt to yield to a national impulse, and enter into a personal newspaper controversy with Mr. Hill, he would belittle the sovereignty of Georgia beyond precedent, and would shrink from the proportions of a governor busied with the affairs of his state, into a mere scribbler, looking up epithets and arguments. The people elected him to be their governor, and do not expect him to turn the capitol into a cobbling shop of journalism. We assume that Governor Colquitt knows this quite as well as any one, and that he will not go into the newspapers, unless some statement demanding instant denial should appear against him—which is, of course, not anticipated. It is hardly necessary to say that while Governor Colquitt has too much dignity to be betrayed into a newspaper controversy, he has too much candor and sincerity to authorize or acquiesce in any publication on the matter under discussion, from outside hands, anonymous or nominated. It will be safe to assume, therefore, that nothing on the subject comes from the governor, unless it comes over his own name.

Indeed, it seems to us that if there were no proprieties that debarred the governor from replying, there is nothing in Mr. Hill's letter that demanded an answer from the governor. We do not think the history of investigations will show a parallel in the unanimity and completeness with which the object of investigation has been cleared of all suspicion, to the investigation of the governor's motives and conduct in signing the Northeastern bonds. He was not only triumphantly vindicated, but the insinuations against him were branded by the majority report as "vile and malignant," and by the minority report "branded as libels," and as a "mass of calumny and slander." He was vindicated not only by the majority report—but even more strongly, the minority report—and not only by both reports, but by the testimony itself. He has been lifted out of the discussion, and it is to him no matter which report the legislature adopts, or whether it adopts either. It is nothing to him that a law should be passed prohibiting an official from taking a fee. He never took one and never expects to take one. He was never suspected of taking a fee, or trying to take one, and consequently can be neither discommended nor embarrassed by the passage of a law making fee-taking and salary-drawing at the same time a crime.

The insinuation in Mr. Hill's letter that Governor Colquitt should have denounced or discharged Mr. Murphy will have no weight. Governor Colquitt has done all that he should have done. He could not have been expected to assault Mr. Murphy merely because he knew he was interested in the signature of the bonds; for he knew that Mr. Hill, who was trying to induce him to sign the bonds, was also interested in their signature. He knew that he had a heavy fee contingent upon the signature; but that fact created no surprise, and should not have done so. But when Mr. Hill stated that he had been led to believe that the governor's name had been mixed with Murphy's fee, then his quick sense of honor sprang in arms, and never rested until the foul stain had been wiped alike from his brow and the escutcheon of the state. As to denouncing Murphy, the committee of investigation, in its majority report, made up by such reproachless names as J. W. Preston, Troutman, Albert Cox, Allen Fort, Gregg Wright, Tison, Hall, Arthur Gray, Samuel Hawkins, W. J. Northern and H. R. Casey, declared that no wrong had been done by Mr. Murphy. Was Governor Colquitt, especially when Mr. Murphy denied the truth of Mr. Hill's statements, to rush ahead of this investigation, with his prejudgment of Mr. Murphy's case, and denounce a man who had not been tried? What is he to do now? The matter is before the legislature in the best possible shape for action. If he were to interfere, he could do no more than send it to the legislature. As it is already there, his interference would not only be wanton, but without excuse. It is enough to know that the governor has kept his skirts clear, not only of wrong-doing, but even of suspicion; that he has never condoned with, or encouraged, or tolerated any sort of corruption, or rings, or cliques, or lobbies. He has kept his course true, and straight, and manly, working without guile or trickery, and maintaining the character of a brave, clear-headed statesman, and a lofty-souled, golden-hearted gentleman.

It must be a matter of congratulation to the governor, and to all men who love Georgia and her honor, that all this matter must be settled at last by the people. And the people are never fooled. There is in the heart of the people a sentiment of fair play, and in the brain of the people a calm, discriminating wisdom that no sophistries can delude, no eloquence mislead, and no persuasion corrupt. That governor Colquitt will appeal to his people at the expiration of his term for a practical vindication against the slanders that have been put upon him, no man who knows his iron-like spirit and his dauntless nerve can doubt, and that he will be overwhelmingly vindicated by the people he has served so well is plain to every man who knows of the unconquerable love of sincerity and truth that lives in the hearts of Georgians.

Senator Bruce and his Wife.

"A. W. R." in Macon Telegraph.

Mrs. Senator Bruce sounds grand, doesn't it, for a comedy, light mulatto, as we would phrase it down south. There was considerable talk and speculation, you will remember, concerning Mrs. Senator Bruce, about the time she took that title, and some of the wives and daughters of radical dignitaries were painfully disturbed about what they should do when she came here. But Mrs. Senator does not seem to have particularly disturbed herself. She has behaved as well as her husband, who has won much credit for the exceedingly level head he has shown in this matter of social recognition. I don't know many finer looking or better mannered men than Bruce, and, by report, his wife shows equal sense and tact. I heard a lady say the other day that the wives of several members and senators had called on her, and, making due allowance for their political bias and partisan damphooery, one and all seemed entirely honest in the verdict that Mrs. Senator was quite the lady, and "really so fair, you know." One of them said Mrs. B. was much fairer than herself, but as the speaker was a pronounced brunette she doesn't count with the other verdict. I hear Mrs. Senator comes to the capitol in her carriage quite frequently and gazes over so lovingly from her seat in the senatorial gallery down at her husband, who is a model of dress and decorum, and looks a deal more like a gentleman and statesman than very many of his associates. At least he sits upright, keeps his feet on the floor, doesn't chew tobacco and spit promiscuously, pays attention to what is going on, and in short doesn't behave at all like Conkling. Could anything more in his favor be said than that?

Mr. Hill's Loyal Principles.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

The speech of Senator Hill, of Georgia, upon the subject of southern war claims, will touch a responsive chord in the mind of all patriotic people. Mr. Hill has been regarded as an "extreme" southern man, but if the debates in the senate often showed as much moderation and good sense as he has consistently displayed the country would have no cause to complain. Everybody except a few interested claimants and jobbers will warmly support his opposition to the payment of all war claims, whether to "loyal" or "disloyal" persons. It is quite time to drop these words from our political vocabulary. Even if it were possible now to determine who was really loyal and who disloyal to the national authority during the war we know that those who now assert their loyalty are not always the most deserving. Besides, as Mr. Hill well says, to pay all these claims would bankrupt the government, and it is an unjust discrimination only to pay some. The war is over, the union restored, and the sooner we close the old accounts and open a clean set of books the better for all sections. "Let the losses of war go," says the senator from Georgia, "and if the people desire to avoid such losses in the future they must avoid war." There is patriotism and good sense in this, and so there is in the platform which senator Hill proposes for his party: Not to pay any war claim; not to vote away public money or land for private interests; to pay in good faith every dollar of the public debt in good money of standard value, and to restore constitutional government and honesty in its administration. If any northern senator can suggest more loyal principles than these the country will be pleased to hear from him.

Senator Matt. Carpenter.

Washington Cor. New Haven Register.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, after enjoying three successive senatorial terms, gives way to Matt. Carpenter, a change for the better in many respects, and generally approved here. Howe is bitterly radical, and a most unforgiving man in speaking, his attitudes, gestures, and the inflexions of his voice make up a burlesque upon oratory which would win him fame on the minstrel stage. His enmity often leads him into pitfalls, as, for instance, when he was put forward to attack Hayes's administration, and then left in the lurch by his associates. That speech was mainly instrumental in defeating him for re-election. Senator Carpenter, on the other hand, is a man of ability, a good speaker, and has conservative tendencies. A story is told at the expense of his political consistency when formerly a member of the senate. The wife of a Georgia senator was making her first visit to Washington, and was sitting one day in the senate gallery with a friend who pointed out to her the distinguished men on the floor. When Senator Carpenter was pointed out, the lady took a good look at him, and then turning to her friend asked, "Where is the other Senator Carpenter?" "Why, there is the only one," was the response. "There must be two," insisted the Georgian; "my husband gets the Globe at home, and I always read it, and there is one Senator Carpenter who makes democratic speeches and another who makes republican speeches."

An Interesting Discussion.

New York Times, rep.

Considering the frequency and completeness with which the wicked falsehood has been set at rest by democratic conventions and democratic candidates—Mr. Tilden, for instance—the assertion that the southern war claims constitute a formidable danger to the treasury still gives the representatives of the party a great deal of trouble. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, revived it in the senate yesterday in connection with the Warren Mitchell claim. He opposed this and all similar claims with great vehemence, and declared that the sooner they were finally dismissed from consideration the better for the south. He regarded the condition of loyalty attached to the payment of the claims as illusory and incapable of practical enforcement, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, took similar ground. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, freely admitted that many of the claims were fraudulent, but bitterly attacked Senator Hill for making a "stump speech." The interesting feature in the discussion is that it is carried on from both sides by democrats, and betrays the wholesome fear which some of their leaders feel of an aroused public sentiment on this question.

Merely a Lie.

Washington Post.

There seems to be a general impression among the radical voters that what the south most desires is to have her southern claims paid. There is no such desire. Nearly all the people of the south were in sympathy with the confederacy, and the losses of those people can never be paid by the general government, because that is prohibited by the constitutional amendments to which the southern states are pledged. The only "southern claims" that are admissible are such as the radicals have already been paying to the tune of a hundred million dollars, and they are owned by that small percentage of southern people who were "loyal to the union during the war." Now, the presumption that the south, as a body, is earnestly desirous of paying the claims of those few people who were not in sympathy with southern sentiment in the crisis of 1861 is preposterous and absurd. This "southern claims scare" is without the slightest shadow of evidence or the slightest foundation in fact. It is merely a radical lie.

An Extra Session.

Washington Letter.

An extra session is in the air. There always is, though it may stay there. If not—if it becomes an actual fact in the lower region of the capitol-picture the turning of tables. Can you imagine Conkling and Edmunds seated in the back seats of the synagogue, and Thurman, Bayard and Gordon the reigning elders?

"The wheel goes round and round," as Toddie said.

Think of Thurman in Edmunds's long-time seat, ch

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—There have been four cases of diphtheria in Dalton, two of them fatal.

—Ogeechee, on the Central railroad, is shipping lightwood kindlings to the north.

—Dr. G. W. Blanton, of Dalton, was married recently to Miss Ella Atkinson, of Cobb county.

—Judge R. W. H. Neal, of the McDuffie county court, died of consumption last Monday morning.

—The baddish boy is abroad in Augusta. Mrs. M. J. Verdery was struck by a stone flung at her carriage by one of these young sters last Tuesday and knocked insensible.

—The Worth county court-house at Isabella was burned the other day, and consequently no court will be held until a place has been found for the records, the most important of which were saved.

—A brace of Cobb county mokes robbed a store the other night, stole two horses from another man, rode home and turned the animals loose. These enterprising colored citizens now rest from their labors in Marietta jail.

—The Marietta Journal says it is reported that a colored school teacher, who has been reading law for the last three years, will make application for admittance to the bar at the next term of Cobb superior court. It is said that he has perfected himself so thoroughly that his admission will be inevitable.

—The Journal says that Mr. A. C. Rooney, a young citizen of Acworth, and son of Dr. T. A. Rooney, of that place, has just finished life-size portraits of Hon. R. Toombs, General Lee and T. A. Rooney. During the summer months of '78 he completed a course of study under Mr. Albert Guery, of Atlanta, and has since produced the work above described.

—The Marietta Journal informs us that the revenue officers Thursday night of last week returned from a trip in Cherokee county, bringing with them two fine mules, harnessed and hitched to a good wagon, and in said vehicle were barrels containing 95 gallons of illicit whisky. The owner and driver decamped. Another crowd went out on Friday and at dark that evening, returning with a seized still, they were fired upon by some ambushed parties. The fire was promptly returned and balls flew thick and fast. Some slight wounds on both sides.

—A special telegram to the Macon Telegraph, from Leary, says the citizens of that place were thrown into a fever of excitement last Wednesday morning by the commission of a double crime of the most shocking character. About four o'clock, just before daylight, the storehouse occupied by Mr. M. Wittikine was discovered to be on fire. Before the building could be reached it was enveloped in flames. The front door was entered and near it, lying on the floor, was Mr. Wittikine, with his pistol grasped in his right hand, showing that he had met the danger which threatened him and had been overcome, facing it like a man. The fire had passed over the body and it was burned to a crisp. The skull was found to have been broken. Mr. Wittikine was sleeping in the store. Everything in the store was burned, and no clue was left of the perpetrator of the deed. The murder and arson have created great excitement in the quiet little town, but so far suspicion rests on no one.

—Thomasville Enterprise: Our farmers seem determined to stand up square against the increased price of commercial fertilizers. They cannot afford to pay the prices demanded, they think, and we think they are nearly right. The manufacturers claim that while cotton has gone down the prices for the articles of which their fertilizers are compounded have not decreased, and they must get the same amount of money as heretofore, and in order to do this they must get a larger number of pounds of cotton. This all looks fair and reasonable. But what strikes the farmer with peculiar force, taking this view of matters, is the convention. Why have a convention to keep up prices? If the guano costs so much to make it, the cost of production, modified by a healthy competition, should regulate the price. Then why the convention, and the binding by obligations of honor, etc., of the manufacturers to maintain prices? Our sympathies are all with the farmers, and we hope they may be able to get along without the stuff, though many of them think it cannot be done.

—Dalton Citizen: A man calling himself Cole, and claiming to be a revenue officer, was arrested in this place on Monday last for fraud. The facts are these: on last Saturday he went to one of our business houses and called for cigars, and, without the knowledge of the clerk, took the last cigar (there being only some half dozen or so in it) out of the box handed him, which was put back on the shelf without, of course, the revenue stamp being cancelled, as the law requires. In a short time thereafter he called back and seized the empty box for violation of the revenue law, that he himself had fraudulently emptied for the purpose of making a case of violation. He then proceeded to the proprietor of the house that he would, as this was the first offense, do that which no revenue officer has authority to do, let him off by his paying $10, (the fine for the first offense of this kind we believe is $50,) and give him a written paper to headquarters exonerating the house from any intentional wrong-doing. Subsequently a gentleman, who had been in the revenue department, heard of the transaction and was suspicious that Cole's object was either to obtain ten dollars for his own private pocket with a great show of magnanimity on his part, or that he was an imposter and had no connection with the revenue service whatever. Upon this suspicion he was arrested on Monday, as above stated, and taken to Cartersville for a hearing before Commissioners Collins and Leland, and although ably defended by Colonel Akerman, he was found guilty in default of a $500 bond, and was sent to Fulton county jail to await his trial before the spring session of the federal court. We have since learned that his name is not Cole, but Cohlhusen, a sewing machine repairer, from some place in Virginia.

—New remedies and old ones under new names are being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still takes the lead for the cure of Coughs, Colds, etc. Price, 25 cents. 243

N. R. FOWLER ..... Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED in the will of Joseph Winship, deceased, we will sell at public outcry, before the Court-house door of Fulton county, on Tuesday, February 4th next, between the usual hours of sale the following described property in the city of Atlanta:

One well improved lot on the east side of Walnut street, at the corner of Bartow street, known as No. 99, containing about one-half acre; the improvements consisting of a two story, 6-room frame dwelling, a two-room kitchen, out-houses, etc.

Also, a lot fronting 35 100 feet on the east side of Peachtree street and extending back 100 feet to a 16 foot alley, having thereon a two-story brick store-house, known as number 57, and now occupied by S. Pryor.

A lot on the east side of Collins street, at the corner of Pine, fronting 67 feet on Collins, and extending back same width 140 feet, having thereon a three-room framed dwelling, and a never failing well of excellent water.

A vacant lot on southeast corner of West Peachtree and Cox streets, fronting 75 feet on Peachtree, and extending back east 187½ feet.

Plans of the above property will be exhibited on day of sale, and can be seen at the office of N. R. Fowler, who will take pleasure in showing the premises at any time before the sale.

TERMS CASH.

ROBERT WINSHIP,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
Executors of Joseph Winship, deceased.
Atlanta, Ga., January 22, 1879.
84 jan23 dtds

NEW YORK HOTEL,

715 to 727 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Price of Board and Rooms reduced to $3.00 per day, for transient guests.

The location of this favorite hotel is unsurpassed for convenience of men of business or families sojourning in the city.

No effort will be spared to maintain its established reputation for the excellence of its table and quiet home-like comforts.

H. CRANSTON & CO.

484 jan28 dsw tues fri

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, January 27, 1879.—H. P. Sibley has applied for exemption of personality and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 17th day of February, 1879, at my office.

L. B. GRIGGS,
Ordinary.

252 jan30 w2w

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&wly

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to.

FRED. BELL & CO.

339 jan19 d4w sun thur

Southern Express Company's

— SALE OF —

Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office.

W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medecine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and **Drunkenness.**

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

262 jan21 dly tu th sat& wly nxt r'd mat

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple; Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y
390 nov21 dly thur sat tues

JOS. VAN HOLT NASH,
(Late of Petersburg, Virginia,)
General Manager
OF
Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

SUB-AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, OF INTELligence and character, wanted in all parts of Georgia and the adjoining States. Office, for the present, Markham House. 486 jan28 d1w

B. S. RHEA & SON,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE HAVE TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK 40,000 bushels White and Mixed Oats, and can ship promptly, in bulk or in sacks. Orders solicited.

B. S. RHEA & SON,
Grain Dealers,
494 jan29 d3t Nashville, Tennessee.

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

Wilcox and White ORGAN!

THE LEADING ORGAN OF AMERICA.

F. L. FREYER,

GENERAL MANAGER for THE SOUTH.

Also, of the following UNRIVALED

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

Kranich & Bach,

C. L. Gorham, Raven & Co.,

(LATE RAVEN & BACON.)

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

SOLD AT

Wholesale Factory Prices.

Active Agents Wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Catalogues mailed free on application, and correspondence solicited.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY,

28 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

OR ADDRESS

F. L. FREYER,

363 jan21 d2w MARIETTA, GA.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM

8 to 4 per cent. per annum,

By the U. S. Home & Dower Association,

28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Gulf Department.

406 jan29 dtf wed fri sun 4wkyttf

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $550,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

236 jan14 d&w3w

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY,

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED CONSTITUTION.

Choice Grape Vines

2 YEARS OLD.

AGAWAM, RED; DELAWARE, RED; Eumelain, Black; Herbemont, Black; Lady New White; Salem, Red; Norton's Virginia, Wine; Martha, Early White; Talman or Champion, Black; Lindley, Red.

Send for price list and apply early to

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Marietta street,
481 jan26 d1w Atlanta, Ga.

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 mar21 1y

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m.

B. W. WRENN,
Secretary.

265jan15 dtd

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented.

ARTHUR G. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.

326 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.

266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except in Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STUDENT AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.

394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS. ..... PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
R. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug1 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.

Sample room for Commercial Travelers.

Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...d1f Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY ..... PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

562 july23 d1yr

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid.

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
522 dec24-tue fri&tawtuild Commissioners.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Borin, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 4, formerly owned by Wallace & Scaggs, and fronting on State or Wallace street 120 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.

R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
119 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrators.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
83 nov3dSm

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER ON

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4 dtf

Waverley Seminary.

No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.

MISS LIPSCOMB,
395 jan23 d1m Principal.

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, 1-2-3-5-8-15 and Broad 3-16-18 Pens, Fine Points 1-2-3-6-15 Points will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

000 jan7...d3m fri

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John E. Shuttles, Bankrupt. No. 1368.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the "Virginia House," in Newnan, Georgia, on the 1st day of March, 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m., the why above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

510 jan30 d2t thur A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, ONCE A WEEK for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee upon the estate of James Tanner, Bankrupt, by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

WM. W. WHITE,
Monroe, Ga., January 28th, 1879. Assignee.
507 jan30 dhaw3w thur

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Jesse Childress, late of said county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated. January 14th, 1879.

JOHN A. S. CHILDRESS,
260 jan15 d1w3w sun Executor.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m. p. m.	
		5:45. 3:00.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:59. 5:37.	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10. 7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37. 8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
9:59	p. m. 1:32	p. m. 1:33 10:00	At Greenville, S.C. with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m. 11:14.	p. m. 3:02.	p. m. p. m. 3:03. 11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m. 1:27.	p. m. 5:26.	a. m. 5:30. 1:32.	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m. 2:40	p. m. 6:21		At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Mrunoe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and Intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m. 2:50	p. m 6:30.		At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs.
			At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure		
	a. m.	a. m.	
	10:10.	12:25.	Air-Line Junction.
p. m.	10:20.	12:32.	night, Charlotte.
p. m. 12:40.	10:45.		At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in South-western Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

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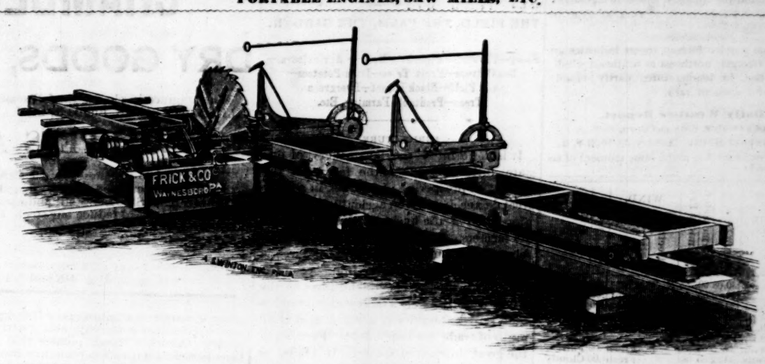
FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf, and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE.

Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent
june6...dtf

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.



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314 jan19 d6m THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 20, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arr ve at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for F

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9¼c; in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northeast to southeast winds, a slight rise in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 30, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.08	60	55	N. W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.20	55	71	E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30	22	52	86	S. E.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Key West	30	15	69	80	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.08	64	94	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola							
Corsicana	29.95	67	89	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30	12	65	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.13	65	94	N. E.	Gen'e	.00	Fair.
Montgomery	30.13	63	57	N.	Gen'e	.00	

*Not sufficient to measure.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 30, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.20	55	80	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.19	64	43	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.11	64	34	N. W.	G'ntle.	.00	Clear.
4:06	30.11	64	38	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.12	56	55	N. W.	G'ntle.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.08	60	55	N. W.	Light.	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.136 | Maximum ther.....66
Mean daily ther.....59.75 | Minimum ther.....55
Mean daily humid. 56.33 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
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"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
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409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Grade Jerseys at auction—Hall & Morris.
Sheriff's sale—James W. Rainwater.
Seeds and Commissions—Patterson Bro. & Co.
61 Buggies at auction—Hall & Morris.
Dry goods, etc., at auction—A. G. Hitchins.
Pictures to-night—Hall & Morris.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 31, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Crime seems to be on the increase.

—Open air concerts will soon be popular.

—The hotels are crowded with strangers.

—The city was filled with visitors yesterday.

—Newspaper editors are making a raid on Atlanta.

—When are we to have a "bass drum" party?

—It is said that a baby is the hardest animal in the world to tame.

—Sweet potatoes are selling at twenty-five cents per bushel in Atlanta.

—Prof. V. T. Barnwell will conduct the music at the Institute meeting to-night.

—Several citizens were out yesterday in their summer suits.

—Atlanta merchants are getting up their orders for spring goods.

—All the different mineral waters at Dr. Schumann's on Whitehall street.

—The engine room at the water-works presents a very neat appearance.

—Cotton shipping is on the decline, from the present outlook at the warehouses.

—What has become of Donnie Bain and Charley Harmon's Julius Cæsar club?

—The Atlanta amateur minstrels think of organizing this summer.

—Hon. W. L. Goldsmith will preside as superintendent, at the "Institute" meeting to-night.

—Sherman took in the town yesterday, and was the center of attraction with the darkies.

—Two squads of chain-gang hands and one of free labor are at present employed on the streets.

—Real estate is holding its own handsomely. Few sacrifices have been made lately.

—Ladies, be sure to call and see those new style Button Boots at Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree street. 511 jan30 d2t

—We learn that there are quite a number of strangers in the city who are looking up investments.

—A young man of this city is thinking of starting a skating-rink in a few days. Let 'er roll.

—"Violets."—Subscribers to Minnie Quinn's book of poems will please call at Trimble & Goodman's.

—A friend wants to know whether General Sherman is related to Mr. Josiah Sherman, of this city.

—Dr. M. H. Thomas, of Crawford, Georgia, has moved back to Monroe, Georgia, his old home, to practice his profession.

—French Heel and Spanish Toe, the latest styles, just received at Mark Berry's. It will make you happy to wear a pair of them. 511 jan30 d2t

—Last year Atlanta boasted of having several fine brass-bands. Where are they now? We have not heard a horn tooted in a long time.

—The ladies of the Central Presbyterian church and congregation are requested to meet in the basement of the church Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

—The excursion to Nassau, Key West and Havana, of which Mr. R. D. Mann is general agent, is getting on so swimmingly, we advise those of our own citizens who intend to go to register at once in order to get the advantages of a prior selection of state rooms on the steamship. It makes a difference where one is to be lodged for twelve days.

—The reference to Mr. James A. McCool in the article about the kidnapping of the young girl was not intended to connect him in any way with the affair. He merely met her on the train and acted as it was his duty to do—advised her to return to her home. Mr. McCool is one of the most efficient conductors on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line railway, always courteous and polite, and he deserves the thanks of those interested in the young girl for what he did.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Atlanta Circuit.....72

ATLANTA, GA., January 30, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 46. Argument concluded.
Nos. 56, 66, 69 and 70. Withdrawn.
No. 47. Merrian vs. the city of Atlanta. Assumsit, from Fulton. Argued. Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error. W. T. Newman, city attorney, contra.
No. 48. Murphy vs. Masling, trustee. Claim from Fulton. Argued. Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error. A. B. Culberson, contra.
No. 68. The Virginia Home insurance company vs. Gray, administrator. Award, from Fulton. Argued. H. C. Peeples; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. Julius L. Brown, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Jackson, the court adjourned, to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Sheep—Flowers—Pigeons—Hens—Agricultural—Bee Culture—Fruit Trees—Irish Potatoes—Old Field—Black Locust—Evergreen Trees—Profitable Farming, Etc.

AGRICULTURE.

It is doubtful if the law-makers of our state fully appreciate the fact that the riches and prosperity of Georgia, in a very great degree, depends on agriculture. A large proportion of the business men of Georgia are farmers. Many of them support themselves and aid to support others; and we see to-day, here in Atlanta, the influence of the cotton crop on the general business of the city. Unfortunately a large cotton crop has been raised, the price is low and men in all ranks of trade are despondent. Farming is the great interest of Georgia; if it fails, or crops sell low, every other industry stagnates. Farmers should not only give their time and care and labor to their crops, but should also diversify them, and when the general assembly meets in July, that body should do all that they can to better advance, encourage and foster the agricultural interests.

PLOWING IN GREEN CROPS.

The condition of land can be bettered by plowing in crops in the green state. When clover, grass, weeds, or potato vines are turned in in the green state, they decay readily, and are enriching. When these crops are turned in, the soil is made rich in vegetable matter, and this matter is evenly diffused through the whole soil. These crops thus turned under materially increase the productive capacity of the soil, and this increase is brought about by the ammonia and nitric acid, which is produced. If a field is planted in clover, that clover takes from the soil of that field potash, phosphoric acid, lime and other mineral matter; now turn under this clover in a green state, and you have a plant-food which will prove an especial benefit to subsequent grain crops.

Our Georgia farmers should study and practice this subject of plowing in green crops for manure more than they do. Sow crops for manure, plow them in, and you have a compost of mixed earth and fresh vegetable matter, which will be valuable, and which will soon enrich the soil. If clover, rye, etc., are sown for the purpose of being plowed in, turn it under when the flower has just begun to open, and select a time when the air is of that character as to facilitate decay.

BEE CULTURE.

The farmer is suitably located to keep bees, having a sufficient range in his pastures, orchards and all other flowering plants and trees. They will flourish in any locality and in all kinds of climates. They are wholly vegetarians, always seeking their food from the flowers. Climate does not have any effect on them. There is no live stock that pays any better. They are self-supporting and self-sustaining, and with little extra care will store a large surplus for the wants of man. In fact, with proper care and attention, every farmer may not only keep his table supplied with one of the greatest delicacies, but also realize handsome returns of a production of ready sale everywhere, and always commanding a fair price, with less expense and labor than an equal amount can be realized from any other farm pursuit.

Some persons stimulate their bees, making them strong and numerous at the beginning of the honey season, by feeding them four parts of water to one of coffee-sugar; bring to a boil and skim. By feeding them, it starts the queen to laying eggs, and if fed every day all they will take, by the time the flowers are out you have an army of bees to gather the honey.

Very many persons suppose that bees manufacture honey. Is it so? Honey is but a liquid sweet secreted more or less by all flowers, and the bee gathers and stores it in the comb. Among the flowering trees and plants in Georgia which yield a supply for these honey-workers are the alder, soft maple and the willows. These all afford much pollen. Then there is the hard maple, the gooseberry, currant, peach, pear and cherry, all of which are richly stored with honey. Then the apple blossom, raspberries, poplar, catnip, strawberries, honey suckle, hoarhound, the linden tree, pumpkins, nucons, various flowers, while there is no more valuable pasturage for bees than clover, which blooms a long time, yielding large supplies of honey. But we have not space to speak of the breeding of bees, how to tame them, of over-swarming, of the management of bees through the year, of hives, of robbing—and can only add, get some bees; they are very industrious—work from early dawn till dewy eve, laying up stores for their own and the farmer's good.

PROFITABLE FARMING.

Very recently we conversed with the owner of a small farm, who has made money the past season, and we learned the reason why.

He was always watchful of his manure pile; its condition was never neglected; the refuse from his dwelling, his kitchen, his yard sweepings, his trash, were all carried to the manure pile. At hog killing time, all the warm water, hair, blood, etc., were carried there, and the heap would begin to ferment before winter fully set in. Fresh material was continually being added.

His tools and farm implements were never exposed to the weather. Plows did not grace his fences, grass blades did not festoon trees, wagons and carts were not exposed to the weather, but all cleaned and cared for, and under shelter.

He did not keep a larger number of horses, mules, cattle or hogs, than he could properly feed. One mistake—his hogs and cattle were not so sheltered as to escape the cold and rains during the severe weather. His stock is not of the scrubby kind; he has good mules, a good breed of cattle; prefers the Berkshire hog; has good common cows and a Jersey bull. In pitching his crop, he had an eye as to what he could properly cultivate, and he is satisfied one acre of his crop is more profitable than two acres would have been with poor cultivation. His crop was not an "all cotton" one. He judged it would exhaust the soil, and if cotton sold low, he would have no other crop to help him out.

He kept an eye on all the details of his place—the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, butter, eggs; nor would he purchase anything he could raise.

In fact, he expects to continue in the business, while he is endeavoring to make his home attractive; at the same time resolves to make farming remunerative. He attends closely to his business, practices economy and retrenchment, and whatever he produces he strives to lessen the cost of production, so as to leave him a margin for profit.

SHEEP.

'Tis true that there has been a decline in the price of wool, yet the attention of capitalists is more and more called to investments in sheep. Well, so long as people are born naked there will be a demand for wool, and so long as the United States fails to raise the amount it uses, so long will wool find a ready market. As there is a decline, farmers should take pains to raise better sheep, handle them better, and thus have a good quality of wool. Wool growing, when carefully managed, pays better than cattle, horses or hogs on inferior lands. The business cannot be overdone. The United States to-day imports about as much wool as she grows. The population of this country increases faster than the wool production increases, so there is no danger of over production. We advise that good common ewes should be bred to good quality rams. Try and have a hardy breed of sheep, at the same time such that will produce good wool. True, that sheep will eat many herbs that cows, horses and hogs will refuse, and do very well on what would be left to go to waste on the farm; still we urge upon farmers the necessity of feeding them regularly, not depend on herbs and briers alone—give them shelter in bad weather, give them salt, pure water, and keep an eye on their movements.

IRISH POTATOES.

Already some persons have planted potatoes for an early crop; and why not? The earliest stand procured is best. Soil in which potatos are to be planted should be rich, but let it be not in mineral but vegetable manure. Vegetable manure assists in producing a potatoe of superior quality. Our experience is that strong animal manure makes a moist and waxy potato, while a manure containing potash and phosphates produces a starchy and nutritious potato. Another thing, potatos that have been enriched with strong manure are more liable to rot than if manured with leaves, ashes and lime. Animal manure will produce top, which deprives the potatoes of the benefit of the sun, which is necessary to produce healthy potatoes as well as to hasten their maturity.

FRUIT TREES.

—Trees should have been examined in the early winter, but if they were neglected then, examine them now. Is there any loose bark about your trees? If so, perhaps you will find hid behind it insects that will come out after awhile to do harm. Scrape off this bark with a hoe, trowel or scraper. After removing this bark, wash the trunks thoroughly with a preparation of whale oil soap and water, say in proportion of a pound of the soap to four or five gallons of water. A stiff whitewash brush will answer best for large trees. If any of the trees look sickly, or have a species of fungi, scrub until this is removed; the mixture will benefit the tree, remove all injurious substances and give it new life and health. If whale oil soap cannot be obtained, use lye, not letting it be too strong, if the tree is small.

PIGEONS.

We have received a letter asking some questions about pigeons.

There is no trouble in the world in raising pigeons. Clean liners should be observed in every particular, if birds are expected to thrive; at the same time arrangments should be made to keep rats out of the house. In feeding pigeons it is well to vary the food, feeding entirely on corn being injurious, stale bread, cracked corn, wheat, oats, wheat screenings, together with some lettuce or cabbage, all are good for pigeons; and they should have plenty of gravel to aid them in the work of their digestion. See to it that they have regularly a plenty of pure, fresh water.

BLACK LOCUST.

A correspondent in Jonesboro writes, stating that he has the above trees in his yard, that in the spring they make a nice shade, but in the summer they are attacked by small bugs, and that the leaves are literally sucked up, leaving only the skeleton of the leaves.

We regret not being able to give our correspondent any remedy to prevent it. We have applied at the agricultural department, nor can they suggest anything that will prove better. If any of our readers can enlighten us on the subject, we would be pleased to hear from them.

OLD FIELD.

To our Elberton correspondent, H. W. A., we reply: plant the old field you have cleared in cotton the coming season, and you will find that it will pay you better than corn.

INFLUENZA AMONG CHICKENS.

Chloride of potassium is a good remedy for chickens with sore throats. When chickens sneeze and rattle in the throat, the feathers ruffled up, and the comb and wattles have lost their healthy red, we advise that they be put up and made to drink water dosed in cayenne pepper (in proportions of half a teaspoonful to a pint of water.) Pour down their throats three times per day a solution of chloride of potassium, with sugar in water, so much as will dissolve; two teaspoonsful each time.

HENS.

Hens should be provided with a house, and one into which the sun can penetrate in winter, keeping it warm and dry. At the same time they should have a nice yard to run in. During winter, as well as summer, they should have an abundant supply of good fresh water. The food of hens should be varied. Waste meat should be fed them two or three times a week. Wheat is considered by some a more desirable food for making hens lay than corn. If looked after and properly fed, hens are profitable during the entire year.

EVERGREEN TREES.

In reply to a correspondent from Eatonton, we will say that an evergreen once formed never adds a single branch to the main stem. In setting them out, plant no deeper than they grew in the nursery, where they should be taken so as to secure uninjured as many roots and rootlets as possible. Dig a hole deeper than is necessary, and fill up with rich soil to the required height and wider than the longest roots, say a foot all round, to be filled with loose soil to give the roots a chance to take an early hold, then fill up the hole with soil and press down firmly and mulch as far as the roots extend with good, well-rotted manure. Stake firmly.

FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

—Iron Tea Kettle.—To keep from rusting, wipe with cloth after use and let it set on the stove until dry, with the cover off.

—Carrots for Dinner.—Wash, scrape, let lie in cold water for an hour or more; then boil till tender; draw, mash, season with a good sized piece of butter, pepper and salt and serve very hot.

—Hickorynut Cake.—Two teacups of sugar, one half cup of butter, one cup of thin cream, three and one-half cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted through flour, six eggs beaten separately and one pint of chopped hickorynuts.

—Beef Loaf.—One and one-half pounds of beef steak chopped very fine, and free from gristle; two cups of rolled crackers (fine), one cup of cold water, one-half cup of butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste; bake till done.

—Breakfast Dish.—Take six good cooking apples; cut them in slices one-fourth of an inch thick; have a pan of fresh, hot lard ready, drop the slices in and fry until brown; sprinkle a little sugar over them and serve hot.

—Apples and Bacon—Cut some nice sweet bacon into thin slices and fry almost to a crispness. Have prepared some apples, pared, cored and sliced, and fry in the fat left in the pan from the bacon. The bacon should be kept hot until the apples are ready, when they should be taken and placed upon the slices of meat.

—Broiled Quails—Pick them carefully, so as not to break the skin; split each one down the back and baste with melted butter; then broil over a bed of live coals, and baste twice with butter while cooking. As soon as done, lay each bird on a thin slice of buttered toast, sprinkle with pepper and salt, put a little more butter and a spoonful of currant or some other jelly on each quail and serve immediately.

GENERAL RURAL ITEMS.

—The meeting of the Georgia Agricultural society will be held in Hawkinsville in February.

—James H. Noyes, of Atkinson, N. H., raised the past season an ear of corn which measured 15 inches in length, and was filled out to the end.

—Frank Hart is the big sheep man of Yavaal county, Arizona. It is thought he will shear fifty thousand pounds of wool next spring.

—In Southwest Georgia the farmers are getting to work for the new year with flattering prospects. A goodly number of them have smoke-houses and corn-cribs that tell of plenty and good living at home.

—Fried potatoes are in the market. They hail from Boston and come packed in barrels like dried apples, and are sold in groceries at 20 cents per pound. They may be warmed up by putting them in a hot oven for a few minutes, or eaten cold.

—L. H. Dillard, near Livingston, Alabama, killed 6,000 pounds of pork this season. Last season, he killed 7,300 pounds. He fattens his hogs on corn, peas and turnips, and has not in several years lost a hog from disease.

—With six mules, the past season, J. R. Lee, of Lee county, Georgia, made 60 heavy bales of cotton, 2,100 bushels of corn, 16 barrels of syrup, one acre of cane left for seed, 300 bushels of oats (on 15 acres,) 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and over 200 bushels of peas. He killed 18 head of hogs, averaging 155 pounds.

AMONG GEORGIA FARMERS.

—Many Oglethorpe county farmers haven't sold any of their last cotton crop.

—Hands in Oglethorpe county are worth from fifty to sixty-five dollars per annum.

—Three hogs, killed in Randolph county, averaged 328 pounds. Georgia is coming up in the hog line.

—The general opinion among farmers in Randolph county is that the oat crop has not been injured much by the recent severe cold.

—Large quantities of guano are now being distributed to planters by the boats on the Chattahoochee river. Not a free distribution, however.

—A sheep raiser cures his chilled lambs by putting them in warm water until circulation is restored, then wiped dry and returned to the mother.

—The opinion in Georgia is that the average negro is better satisfied and is doing better than at any time since emancipation.

—Quitman Reporter: The farmers are sticking pretty close to their farms now—all are on time, with fine prospects for small grain crops.

—Decatur county fair comes off the 1st and 2d days of May. Mr. O'Neal has been elected president of the Decatur county fair association.

—The Tonge lands, some several thousand acres in Decatur county, have been sold to a gentleman in Canada, who will go extensively into the stock business.

—With one mule and a cow, Mr. Jim Newsome, of Quitman, made 28 bales of cotton, 250 bushels of corn, and 5 barrels of syrup.

—Thomasvile Times: Farmers are bravely putting in for the next crop. Let them be brave enough to get out of debt and bankrupt rut of "all cotton" and go in for a full provision crop.

—A liberal quantity of oats and other small grain is already in fine growing condition throughout Wilkinson county, and many of the best farmers are making preparations to put in a quantity of spring oats.

—From Stewart county we learn that farmers are busy preparing their lands for the next crop. New fences have been put up, old ones repaired, and lands broken up ready for planting.

—Oats in many counties in the lower part of the state are looking fine. The Quitman Reporter says they bid fair to make the most abundant crop ever handled in south Georgia.

FLOWERS.

—Gladiolus—Grow them in light, rich, sandy soil.

—Plants bloom quickest in three or four inch pots, because they fill them sooner with roots.

Camelias—To raise the double ones it is best to graft them on stalks of the single red; this will give a free-growing plant.

—Chinese primrose—The double varieties are propagated by divison. Old plants are increased by dividing in the spring. Keep them in a shady place, at least during the early summer.

—The mistake most frequently made in keeping house plants is in over-watering and keeping too high a temperature in the day time and suffering it to fall at night.

—Japan lilies—The best soil for them is rich loam with leaf mould and sharp sand. They bear higher culture than other lilies. They are hardy. Give them a coat of manure in the fall and fork into the bed in the spring.

—Bouquets—In making up bouquets, a pleasing effect should be studied. They are not as pretty in solid mass as when arranged lightly and gracefully. When they are to be used for bridal purposes; whiteness of flowers is indispensable, jessamine, orange blossoms, gardenias, white carnations, white azaleas, are among the flowers most generally used. Where a widow bride for the second time, while white should be predominant in the wedding bouquet, a few flowers of delicate tint may be sparingly used. The orchid class of plants, those tinted with mauve and blush rose, may be used. Then too the style of flowers should correspond with the age of the bride. A bouquet composed solely of orange buds is appropriate for a bride in her teens, whilst full blown flowers are fitted for a wearer of more mature age.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

—Turnips will assist winter feeding of cattle.

—Are the farm implements all under cover, well cleaned and oiled?

—A cow in full milk will repay the cost of extra keeping about as well as any animal on the farm.

—Industry, economy and integrity will go a long ways in insuring success to the farmer.

—Farmers should rise to a proper appreciation of the value and dignity of their calling.

—Farming requires labor, labor requires skill, and this skill embraces a scientific problem.

—Bark grows thickest on north side of trees; thus, in the woods, to tell which is north girdle a tree.

—Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water and render them as pliable as new.

—No matter how poor the farm is, feed it with plant food, and in return it will contribute to your own and the public good.

—Small bones in animals are good indications of good feeding quality, early maturity and superior, fine grained flesh.

—If you would grow in farming, and would prosper, see to it that your crops leave the land better than they found it.

—If farmers desire to bring more money into Georgia, they must produce more of that which will bring it.

—Stock should have an abundant supply of salt always within reach. No animal will eat more than is good for it when it has a plenty.

—To farm successfully requires a large manure heap, good fences, good farm houses, good stock, good orchard and well cultivated fields.

Wholesale Commission Business.

Having bought out Mr. J. M. Lee, we shall continue the Wholesale Commission Business at the old stand of Simons & Lee. Having doubled the capital heretofore employed by the old firm, and increased facilities for handling all goods entrusted to our care, we can offer superior inducements to shippers. Our store being on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, we can save shippers the expense of hauling car-loads of goods, which is a considerable item, and saving the wearing and tearing of sacks of corn and other produce. With these facts, all we ask is for you to give us a trial. We have ample capital to make liberal advancements on goods shipped to us, and we pledge you that we will always make quick sales and prompt returns.

We have just been appointed agents for Pendleton's Celebrated Fertilizer, and will keep a full supply always on hand at our store-house on the Western and Atlantic Railroad track.

We have on hand two car-loads Corn; 2 car-loads Hay; 2 car-loads of Apples, and a large supply of Seed Potatoes, which are offered to the trade very low.

As we are receiving car-load consignments of all kinds of grain, produce, etc., farmers can find no better place to get their supplies when purchasing their guano. Our storerooms for guano will be separate and distinct from the storeroom for other goods, though both are on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. We remain your friends,

SIMONS & DRUMMOND.

Look Out for Them.

On Tuesday of last week a man and woman, apparently plain, honest and unassuming, called at a first-class private-boarding house in this city, and applied for board. They were dressed in black, the clothing of both being pretty well worn. The man appeared to be some 50 years of age, black hair, full whiskers tinged with gray. He stated that he was the Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Baptist minister from Virginia, that he had sold a farm there and expected a car-load of furniture in a few days, and that a friend of the family had recommended their house to him. During the week they remained at the house, seemed to be rather ignorant, very simple and honest, and pretty generally cleaned out the table of provisions. On Saturday afternoon a prominent minister of the city called on them, spending sometime. Saturday night they stated to the family that the Atlanta minister would take dinner with them on Monday and that they would go to his house and spend a day or two. The Virginia minister had engaged board to be paid weekly. Sunday morning they left their room soon after breakfast; they were missed through the day, but nothing was thought of it until it was ascertained that they had packet up their baggage and had stolen away. Rev. (?) Mr. Thomas told the Atlanta minister that he refugeed from New Orleans during the prevalence of the fever, and asked assistance to procure free passes to that city.

POLICE POINTS.

—Captain Connolly, stand up. What will the next sensation be?

—A large number of city cases were made by the police last night.

—The chief is the only member of the Atlanta police force who straddles a horse.

—Two policemen are now employed in the union passenger depot.

—Cicero Finch was arrested by the police yesterday upon a charge of larceny from the house.

—Fred. Matthews was arrested by the police yesterday for stealing a pair of shoes from a store on Whitehall street.

—The recorder's matinee this morning will be highly entertaining. The curtain will go up at 10 o'clock.

—The fines imposed by the recorder yesterday was about $15, but only $3.75 of that sum was collected.

—In two more months, the police commissioners will hold an election for members of the police force.

—Mayor W. L. Calhoun is at present presiding as recorder. His management is a success and his decisions are clear and just.

—Both of the gentlemen who participated in the Marietta street fight a few evenings since were fined $15 and cost yesterday.

—Yesterday morning several cases were tried by the recorder, in which the defendants were charged with blockading the streets with goods.

—General Anderson, chief of the police force, has of late delivered several important orders to his men relative to the performance of their duty.

—Captain Nat. West proposes to give Mr. Tom Veal, one of the efficient keepers of the station-house, a handsome gold pen as a testimonial of his appreciation of him as an officer and a friend.

The Fulton County Sheriffalty.

CAMP "STICK-IN-THE-MUD," NEAR GAINESVILLE, GA., January 28, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I had brought to my mind, recently, an article in your paper which, to some extent, misrepresented me. Please allow me space to make the desired correction.

Your reporter, unintentionally of course, has, by the article referred to above, left the impression that I have given up my position as deputy sheriff on the Wilson ticket to Mr. C. C. Green. This is certainly a mistake. Mr. Green has very kindly consented to fill my position in the sheriff's office until I shall have finished my part of the Chattahoochee river survey, which, I presume, will take me until April.

Before the election it was known to all parties directly interested, that if we were successful in the race, I would, nevertheless, assist in this survey, and why some professed friends have been so unkind as to assert that I have "sold out" to Mr. Green, is surprising.

The battle was too hotly contested for any one of the "fortunates" to yield his "sweet morsel" immediately on gaining possession thereof. Just so soon as I fulfill my present engagement, I will most certainly return to Atlanta and devote myself to the faithful discharge of the duties of deputy sheriff.

Assuring my friends, who so kindly assisted me in the recent election, that I duly appreciate the honor they have conferred upon me, and that I shall endeavor to merit this honor.

I am, very truly,
H. L. COLLIER.

Major J. Van Holt Nash.

It is with pleasure that we note the arrival of Major Nash, who comes to make Atlanta his home. Major Nash is a gallant and worthy gentleman, and has been prominent in old Virginia circles for years as a man of culture and ability. As compiler and publisher of the semi-centennial catalogue of the university of Virginia, he is affectionately known to hundreds of the best young men of the south. Major Nash comes to Atlanta for the purpose of establishing a house for the sale of Appleton & Co.'s books. He will have charge of several states, and will put a fine force of canvassers to work. Those desiring places of, this sort would do well to apply to him. We recommend Major Nash to our people as a gentleman worthy of their confidence and esteem. His office for the present is 44 Marietta street, with Messrs. Hurt & Low.

A New Furniture Factory.

Mr. George Hinman has just removed from Knoxville, Tenn., to our city, and will commence manufacturing furniture as soon as he can get his machinery put up. He makes fine walnut fittings a specialty, and will have the best workmen and finest material. We hope he will meet with success.

—Mrs. Colby is meeting with great success canvassing the city for the sale of the American encyclopedia, "Through the Dark Continent," and the "Life of General Johnston." These are splendid works.

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wlv

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle;
411 may2.deowly&weowly.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices.
☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
654 dec31 d1m 4th and 5th cols 4th pg
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
Invite attention to their large stock of Diamonds, Watches, new styles in Jewelery, Solid Silver Bridal Presents, etc., and request a call from those contemplating purchases in their line.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan26 dtf

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Eastern Seed Potatoes.
W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street.
490 jan28 d1w mid 3d or 4th col 4th pg

Crayon Portraits.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have made an engagement with Mr. Lloyd Branson, one of the finest CRAYON ARTISTS in the South, who will remain with me for a short time for the purpose of introducing this beautiful permanent Portrait. My facilities are unsurpassed by any Gallery in the State and under my special arrangement will be enabled to produce strictly first-class work, at prices as low as are charged by second-class artists. I do not propose to undersell any one, but will make better work as low as the lowest. Call at my Gallery and see specimens of work.
Respectfully, C. W. MOTES,
No. 32 Whitehall street.
475 jan26 dtf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, he loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deow1v&weow1v.

Household Economy.

The housekeeper or cook who studies economy in the kitchen, can do so in one direction by always using Dooley's Yeast Powder. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, cake of all kinds, waffles, muffins, and most all articles prepared from flour; and why? Because, in using the Dooley Powder you save in eggs, in shortening, in patience, in everything; and when the baking is done, it is turned out light, palatable and wholesome, so that every morsel is eaten up and no waste.

A Remedy That Has been Remedied.

The invincible repugnance felt by almost every one to the smell and flavor of COD LIVER OIL has prevented tens of thousands of the victims of debility from reaping the benefits of its peculiar healing and nutritive properties. The almost hopeless consumptive, the martyr to Rheumatism, the barely living shadow of men, women and children that emerge from the clutches of malarial fevers, all of these know, or at least their doctors know, that of all discovered remedies, this Oil is the best, and often the only one that will build up their wasted bodies, and restore their shattered nerves, and far more effective than the OIL when it is Scott's EMULSION of it, with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. This is the finest and most natural food and medicine in the world, and wholly deprived of its disagreeable qualities.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

—Auction sale of Chromos and Engravings to-night. Hall & Morris. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. jan31 d1t

—The live men of the Northwest have struck our city with the best Buggy for the money in the world, manufactured by Emerson, Fisher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. J. Creigh, their general manager, is in the city and says he will take back any buggy manuf